New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV...NO. 1036. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

OPERATIONS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

SALLIES OF THE GARRISON.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

French Loan of 500,000,000 Francs.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE.

Prussia and Her English Envoy.

STATE OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL PASSED.

Markets Quiet—Cotton Unchanged—Consols 91¾.

The United States Mail steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool early on Saturday morning, 30th of December, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock yesterday.

The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, 24th December, at 12½ o'clock, noon.

The *Sarah Sands* had put into Cork with sails damaged, and would proceed on her voyage when repaired without returning to Liverpool.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* sailed from Marseilles on 21st December, with 1,640 men of the 16th French Regiment of the line, for the Crimea. The *Arabia* attracted much attention at Marseilles.

The event of the week is the speech of the Emperor of France, which makes no allusion to any prospect of peace, and is followed up by a loan of five hundred millions of francs. There has been an important diplomatic conference at Vienna. The Prussian mission to England proves to have been of no importance. The bill for the enlistment of foreigners into the British service is passed into law. Parliament has adjourned. Affairs before Sebastopol are unchanged. The Arctic exploring ship *Enterprise*, Capt. COLLINSON, has arrived at Hong-Kong, on her way to England. Liverpool Cotton market quiet, favoring buyers, but not quotably lower. Not much activity in the Grain market, but prices are firmly maintained. Money market unchanged. American securities in good demand, especially Virginia stock and Illinois Central Bonds; Eries neglected; fair inquiry for New-York Central Sixes and Sevens, Convertible. Consols have varied very little and closed 91¼@91¾.

A high Diplomatic Conference was to be held on the 20th of December at Lord WESTMORELAND'S office in Vienna. The Ambassadors of England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia (Prince GORTSCHAKOFF) were to take part in the discussion. The Conference is to be of "a positive character." Lord WESTMORELAND being reported sick, the Conference, for greater convenience and privacy, will be held in his Chambers.

The remaining diplomatic news is comprised in the following dispatch from Vienna, 28th: "Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has presented a note which he has received from St. Petersburg, to Count BUOL. It is believed to be unsatisfactory, but is not the final reply of Russia."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL BY TELEGRAPH.]

The Crimea.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1854.

It is confidently asserted that the resolution has been adopted to storm Sebastopol as soon as the Turkish reinforcements come up. The French, it is said, are to storm, while the British and Turks attack MENSCHIKOFF.

There is a report that OMER PASHA has written to the Sultan making it a condition of his accepting the command that he shall have two votes in the council of war, in order to prevent his being over-voted by Lord RAGLAN and General CANROBERT.

VIENNA, Thursday, Dec. 28.

A dispatch from Warsaw announces that the Russian Naval Artillery have been taken out of the Baltic fleet and have arrived at Sebastopol, and *that to their presence is due the present position of* the fire from Sebastopol, as well as the new-found boldness of the fleet.

Another dispatch from Vienna states that at the conference held in that capital on the 28th, notes *were exchanged between the representatives of the* three Allied Powers, defining the sense in which *their Cabinets understood the four points proposed* as conditions of peace.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, it is understood, demanded time to obtain the instructions of his Government

THE WAR.

The news from the seat of war may be again summed up in a few words. Nothing new had taken place to the 20th December. The Russians claim to be doing considerable damage to the enemy's approaches, nevertheless the French third parallel is mounted with cannon. To Dec. 18, 18,000 French and English reinforcements had arrived in the Crimea. An official dispatch in the Paris *Moniteur*, from Balaklava, says "The situation of the Allies is excellent." Gen. LIPRANDI, however, with 20,000 men, was manœuvring in the vicinity of Balaklava. MENSCHIKOFF is sick.

On the 6th, 8th and 11th, the garrison of Sebas*topol made sorties, as already published.* The weather continued bad. Five thousand Turks had landed at Eupatoria. The destination of OMAR PACHA'S army is kept profoundly secret, but it is thought they will invest the north side of the *fortress*, and thus complete the lines.

We collect, in date, the few events that have transpired before Sebastopol.

DEC. 5 AND 6.—According to Balaklava letters of the 7th, the sortie made during the night of the 5th was of no great importance. The new French and English batteries are all but completed, as also the works around the Bay of Kamiesch. The bulk of the Russian army is reported at Bakshiserai, but there are powerful bodies of troops, *en echelon*, between that place and Inkermann.

About midnight of the 6th, a movement was observed among the Russians in the valley of Balaklava, and lights were seen moving in the redoubts which they, the Russians, have held since the affair of the 25th October. It was supposed they had received reinforcements, and were about to attack. The Allies turned out and awaited the attack, but after a time the noise of wheels and the tramp of men ceased, and the alarm was over. Towards morning flames broke out from the redoubts, and it was discovered that the Russians had retired. The French cavalry pushed forward, and found only wooden guns in the embrasures, the Russians having succeeded in carrying off all their artillery, to the number of 85 pieces. The immediate reason of this retreat is not known.

DEC. 7.—The fire to-day was not heavy, not well sustained on either side, but there were several severe skirmishes between the French and English riflemen and the Russian carabineers.

At 3 o'clock three battalions of French chasseurs, with nine guns, proceeded from the heights and made a reconnoissance in force along the valley of Balaklava up to the Turkish redoubts. They found that the Russians were still in possession of part of the valley, three battalions of their infantry being visible in the gorge of Tchernaya.

DEC. 8.—Rain during the night was severe; and it having hardened the roads, some of the allies heavy guns were brought to the front.

From this date to the 15th it was stated the Allies have completely repaired their siege and defensive works which had been much damaged by the rain. There had been heavy rains for some weeks, and the whole country was inundated with mud. The communications between Perekop and Simferopol was completely interrupted. A week had elapsed since a courier had arrived at Odessa from Sebastopol. The return of fine weather had materially benefited the state of the roads, and permitted a renewal of activity in both armies.

DEC. 11.—A dispatch of this date states that today the Russians attacked the French outposts, and gained possession of three mortars, but were repulsed with the loss of fifty men.

Other dispatches, via Marseilles, state that in a sortie (the date is assigned by the 12th) the Russians lost 700 men; but whether the two accounts refer to the same transaction it is impossible to say.

Admiral HAMELIN, writing on the 12th, says: "For the last two days the place has kept up a tolerably brisk fire. The enemy has made two vigorous sorties against our lines and those of the English. As soon as he had reached the parapets, he was received by a well sustained fire of musketry, and repulsed at the point of the bayonet, after an obstinate struggle."

DEC. 15.—To-day Gen. OTTEN-SACKEN reconnoitred in force, and a skirmish occurred near the ruins of Inkermann. We have no details.

DEC. 16.—MENSCHIKOFF reports that nothing particular occurred this day. Unfavorable weather hindered the progress of the works, and the fire was feeble, especially from the English batteries.

DEC. 17.—OMER PASHA left Shumla for Constantinople. His proposed future movements are not known.

DEC. 18.—The Paris *Moniteur* publishes "satisfactory" accounts to this date. Reinforcements continued to arrive. Turkish troops were beginning to arrive from Varna.

DEC. 20.—The latest dates are from MENSCHIKOFF, who reports that to the 20th there was no change in the aspect of affairs.

Change of the Line of Defence.

By the last mail from Europe, it was stated that the Russians had retired to their second line of defence, and were removing some of their guns to the ships. This information was telegraphed to the London press. We see no further confirmation of the statement excepting a letter in the *Soldaten Freund*, which says:

"The defence of the Sestuna is now to be conducted on a new plan. The costly *material* will be removed from the bastion on the walls and carried back to the ships. Twenty-two ships have been equipped and are now ready for sea."

It is probable the garrison have mined the places which they pretend to have left.

The *Freeden Blatt* says likewise, that the defence of Sebastopol will no longer extend to the outer line on the Tchernaya, but be confined to the forts. The bulk of the Russian army will entrench itself strongly on the heights near Bakshiserai and Simferopol. The communication with Perekop will be permanent, while that with Sebastopol will depend on contingencies. Detached corps of observation will, however, be placed on the Tchernaya, Belbek, and Katcha.

THE RUSSIAN AND ALLIED FLEETS.

Sortie from Sebastopol.

On the 6th December two Russian steamships, the *Vladimir* and *Bessarabia*, towing six gunboats, came out of the harbor of Sebastopol. One of these steamers, embarking the French frigate *Mogador*, which was aground near, went close in shore to Strelitska Bay, and remained doing so a Frenchtestemer and bomb-ketch which were there. On observing this the English steamer *Sagamore* *Valorous* and *Terrible* went to their relief, on which the Russians retired under shelter of the batteries. This sortie has proved that there is a passage left for egress between the sunken ships, although only wide enough for one ship to pass at a time. The Russian fleet could, however, form in safety under cover of the batteries. A Russian announcement says that this sortie of the steamers was a mere reconnoissance. The allied fleets, excepting the cruisers, are now moored outside of the double Bay of Chersonnesus, where the anchorage is better than at Katcha.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The Siege of Sebastopol.

The following powerful description of the position of the British army is contained in the *Times* correspondent's letter, dated from the camp before Sebastopol, Dec. 4:

If any of our great geologists want to test the truth of their theories respecting the appearance of the primeval world, or are desirous of ascertaining what sort of view Noah might have had when he looked out of the ark from Ararat, they cannot do better than come out here at once. The whole plateau on which stands "the camp before Sebastopol"—the entire of the angle of land from Balaklava round to Kherson, and thence to the valley of Inkermann—is fitted at this moment for the reception and delectation of any number of ichthyosauri, sauri, and crocodiles—it is a vast black, dreary wilderness of mud, dotted with little locks of foul *water, and seamed by dirty brownish and tawny-*colored streams running down to and along the *ravines*.

"Chaos has come again," or rather has just departed from the scene. A grand plateau of bog, varying in depth from a foot to two feet, extends from the valley of Inkermann to the sea at Balaklava. It is trodden into holes in every direction by the hoofs of mules, horses and camels. It is scarred deeply by the wheels of carts and arabas, and the white tents dotting its surface, and a few white scattered farm-houses, and the snug quarters of Lord RAGLAN, contrast strongly with the black profound amid which they rear their straight outlines. All over its surface are strewed the carcasses of horses and miserable animals torn down by dogs and smothered in mud. Vultures sweep over the mounds in flocks; carrion crows and "birds of prey obscene" hover over their prey, menace the hideous dogs who are feasting below, or sit in gloomy dyspepsia, with drooped head and drooping wing, on the remnants of their banquet.

It is over this ground, gained at last by great toil and exhaustion, and loss of life on the part of the starving beasts of burden, that man and horse have *to struggle from Balaklava for some four or five* miles with the hay and corn, the meat, the biscuit, the pork, which form the subsistence of our army. Every day this toil must be undergone, for we are fed, indeed, by daily bread, and only get half rations of it. Horses drop exhausted on the road, and *their loads are removed* and added to the burdens of the struggling survivors; then, after a few efforts to get out of their Slough of Despond, the poor brutes succumb and lie down to die in their graves. Men wade and plunge about, and stumble through the mud, with muttered imprecations, or sit down on a projecting stone, exhausted, pictures of dire and woe unutterable. Sometimes on the route the overworked and sickly soldier is seized with illness, and the sad aspect of a fellow-countryman dying before his eyes shocks every passer-by—the more because aid is all but hopeless and impossible. Officers in huge sailors' boots, purchased at Balaklava for about five times their proper price, trudge on earnestly in the expectation of being able to carry back to their tents the pot of preserved meat or the fowl, bought at a fabulous cost in that model city of usurydom, are the allotted portion of wood under the cooking tins has been consumed. It requires a soldier's eye to tell captains from corporals now, mounted on draggle-tailed and unkempt ragged ponies covered with mud. They are hairy and muddy, as the police reports would say—in short, "wearing the air of foreigners;" but the vast majority of them are the noblest, cheerfest, bravest fellows in Europe—men who defy privation, neglect, storm and tempest—who, in the midst of difficulties, rarely despond and never despair, and who comfort and animate by the brightest examples of courage and high value, of constancy and undinching resolution, the gallant fellows around them.

The siege operations have been sometimes completely—sometimes partially—suspended, and the attack on Sebastopol has languished and declined. Neither guns nor ammunition could be brought up to the batteries.

The number of heavy guns, the quantity of shot, shell, and powder landed on the beach daily, under the superintendence of Captain ANDERSON, R. A., are enormous, but they lie there with no present prospect of being moved to the point.

The Russians have been emboldened by our inactivity to crawl about at nights, and beat up the advanced posts. It is no wonder that men who may have carried a considerable load from Balaklava to the camp, and who may be sent out after a scanty meal to pass twelve hours in a ditch, sometimes are less vigilant than they ought to be for the safety of the army. In some such way was it that the picquets of the 50th were surprised the other night in front of the right attack, and indeed report says that some of the men were bayonetted by the Russians as they lay in their blankets.

There are many points on which a little attention and care would save great trouble to the men, and increase their strength. For instance, the coffee which is served out to the men is the green, unroasted berry. The men have neither roasting nor grinding apparatus. The day of the issue the men are made to do duty for the rest, and is spoiled; a couple of ounces are used in lieu of the other, and spoil the coffee; but the hardship of roasting and grinding the berry over small bits of sticks, and in wet and storm, can only be known to those who try to get a breakfast by adopting these conditions of obtaining it. Why not send out good coffee ready ground in handy tins? Surely, it is not worth while to practice economy on such a dear article as a soldier. These are not "grumbles," but honest complaints against the perpetuation of remediable grievances. The want of clothing, the want of fuel, the want of shelter, the want of food, which have cost the army and the nation so dearly, might, I sincerely and solemnly believe, have been obviated by a small exertion of ordinary "prevoyance." The articles which are arriving to-day in the *Belgravia*, should have been here long ago, and the supplies we are expecting daily, however welcome, are late. They will be of service only to those who have survived, or who have maintained health and strength under cold and wet. We have tents, but cannot get them up to the camp. There is a great deficiency of hospital mangnesa, and horrible as it is to think of such a thing, it is no less true that, according to information received from no doubtful source, five men of a battalion of the Guards were found dead outside one of the tents within the last thirty hours.

The mortality among the Turks has now assumed all the dimensions of a plague. Every sense was offended and shocked by the display, day after day, in the streets, of processions of men bearing half-covered corpses on litters, at the busiest hours of the day; and Col. DAVENEY at last gave orders, or rather granted permission, that the Turks should bury their dead on the hill-side, over the town. Yesterday, ere evening, upwards of seventy bodies were carried to their long home and deposited in their shallow graves, not above a foot inches deep, and were left with a shovelfull or two of earth and pebbles over them, as close together as they could be packed. To-day the same process is going on. I can count thirty-five bodies already on the ground, and it is early in the day. Over the hill-side come men bearing more litters. As the result of such a mode of burial would be the outbreak of some all-destroying pestilence, the commandant of the place has ordered it to be discontinued, and the Turks must in future bury their dead outside the town in the valley, in graves four feet deep.

DEC. 5.—The works of our new attack have been completed, and are now awaking their armament. Owing to the cessation of rain we have been enabled to get up to the artillery park five guns of position and three 13-inch mortars. The scarcity of rations continues, except among the Guards, the Marines and Rifles on the heights, and the Highland Brigade near the town of Balaklava. Lieut.-Col. DE BUTTE and his recently arrived depôts for the Scots Fusilier Guards, are stationed on the extreme French left, between St. George and Cape Chersonese, and are engaged in the manufacture of gabions, these being abundance of brushwood in the neighborhood. The detachment is about eight miles from the head-quarters of the Guards on our right.

The number of applications sent to Lord RAGLAN for leave to retire, to sell out, or to go on half-pay, is said to be very great. The Duke of WELLINGTON had to contend against the same evil in Spain. It is said, but I do not know whether there is any good ground for the assertion—and I am inclined to think there is none—that after Lord GEORGE PAGET'S name appeared in orders as having received permission to retire, no less than one hundred and eighty applications to sell out or go on half-pay were sent in to the commander of the forces. Some of these have, it is stated, been acceded to—that is, Lord RAGLAN has sent them to the commander-in-chief of the army, with rather sarcastic recommendations that the permission sought for be granted; others have been refused, inasmuch as the colonels of the regiments to which the applicants belonged did not approve of the application. If reports be true, indeed, some of these gentlemen were "no great loss," and the army is well rid of them. One young person who recently retired, and who belongs to the nobility, to whose gallant conduct here he offered a striking contrast, had been publicly rebuked, by his commanding officer *for his disorderly and pusillanimous conduct* ere he retired.

DEC. 6.—Last night, at 12 o'clock, there was a great stir down in the Valley of Balaklava. The *hoarse hum of great crowds of men was heard by* the picquets, and they reported the circumstances *to the officers* of the French regiments on the heights. Lights were seen moving about in the redoubts occupied by the Russians since the affair of the 25th of October. It was supposed that the enemy had received reinforcements, or were about to make a dash at our position before Balaklava. The Hospital Guards and the invalid battalion were at once turned out, and the French, shrouded in their capotes, grimly waited in the lines the first decisive movement of the enemy. The night was cold, but not clear, and after a time the noise of the wheels and the tramp of men ceased, and the alarm was over. Ere morning, however, we knew the cause of it, for about 5 o'clock A. M., an outburst of flames from the redoubts in which the Russians had butted themselves illuminated the sky, and at the same time the fire broke out in the cottages on the slope of the hill before Komara. When morning came the smoke was seen ascending to heaven, and the Russians were visible in much diminished numbers on the higher plateaux of the hills near Schergous and Komara. The faint rays of the morning sun played on the bayonets of another portion of the force as they wound up the road towards Mackenzie's Farm, and *passed through the wood over the right bank of the* Tchernaya. The reason of this retreat remains unknown to us as yet. Perhaps the Russian General was informed by his spies that the French had landed on the north side of Sebastopol, and were marching on his flank, for the story of the landing is universally believed, and is utterly untrue. It is more probable, however, that the severity of the weather and want of shelter forced him to abandon the position in the valley. The French pushed down their cavalry, and seized the plain. They found dumbies (mock guns) in the embrasures, the Russians having carried off all their artillery, to the number of eighty-five pieces.

DEC. 7.—A warm fine day, bright sun, and clear sky. This is indeed a treat, for though it is a prelude of wintery snow and frost, even that would be a delightful change. It would dry the roads, and enable us to feed our men and arm our batteries. Certainly it will also do service to the Russians, for it will permit them to get up their supplies. The fire to-day was not heavy or well-sustained on either side, but there was more than one severe brush between the *riflemen*, French and English, and the Russian carbineers. At 3 o'clock, three strong battalions of infantry of the 2d *Division*, consisting of Chasseur Regiments, and accompanied by nine field guns, proceeded down from the height on the rear of our right, and made a reconnoissance *en force* along the valley of Balaklava up to the Turkish redoubts. They halted at the base of the hill, generally held by our videttes, and threw forward a very strong line of skirmishers, which spread all across the plain, and advanced with caution across it. The main body of infantry and the guns followed. Four Cossacks showed themselves above the summit of No. 4 redoubt, and, as the French advanced, a body of horsemen came in sight, and gave us a plain demonstration that our hopes were unfounded, and that the Russians were still in possession of a portion of the valley. Three battalions of infantry were visible in the gorge of the Tchernaya. The French, however,

[illegible] On this point I must say that I think [illegible] well founded.

The Present Condition of the British Army in the Crimea—What of a Head.

From the London Times, Dec. 25.

We believe we have fallen into considerable [illegible] well-fed gentlemen in well-warmed [illegible] well-aired beds, for taking up what they [illegible] to call a "croaking" tone about the [state of] affairs in the East. We ought to have con[illegible] ourselves just now, at all events, to transmit[ting] the compliments of the season to the allies in [the] Crimea, and their anxious friends at home. [illegible] the war can be conducted anywhere [illegible] we please, it must be on paper. [illegible] there need be no fury of the [illegible] no inclemency of the skies, no chaos [illegible] no midnight or morning surprise. If the placid, well-favored army of writers, compositors and printers, are good for anything, they can at least make it all pleasant, and "cook" up a Christmas Carol, even out of such materials as the letters of our correspondents in the Crimea. That is the feeling in high quarters, and we cannot be surprised that [illegible] who are now consigned to the four quarters of the social and political horizon, making a merry Christmas of their own, should wish Sebastopol [illegible] safe till the end of the holidays. [illegible] we will do what we can, though it cannot [illegible] itself on our recollection that the most [illegible] disaster that has fallen upon the British [illegible] during the present generation happened [illegible] this time of the year. It was in a merry Christmas that a large British force disappeared in Cabul. But let that alone. To the task before us. The least and perhaps the most, we can do is to represent faithfully the expectations still cherished, [illegible] not rather revived. Our official [illegible] that matters have certainly been their worst. The mortality has been frightful, but the rain is over; there will now be a spell of fine open weather; materials for "hutting" must be now arriving every day, and other supplies in abundance. There are now before Sebastopol—so we are assured at home, though we do not find it in our own letters,—45,000 French and [illegible],000 British troops. These are sufficient for the [illegible] purposes of protecting Balaklava, guarding [illegible] manning all the trenches and batteries, and leaving 10,000 to spare for the assault, which [may] take place now any day we please. The whole army is eager for an assault, if only to put an end to their own misery. The Allies are only waiting till the English have mounted the new guns and mortars of large calibre lately arrived. This operation has hitherto been impeded by the unfortunate circumstance, that ever since the Battle of Balaklava, Liprandi's corps has held possession of the best road, or rather the only regularly made road from Balaklava to Sebastopol; and we have been obliged to drag our cannon and everything else as well as we could up the steep face of the hill from Balaklava towards the French position, and that through mud instead of along a hard road. It is this that has killed nearly all our horses and a great number of men, brought our army to half-rations, prevented supplies of all kinds from reaching our camp, and, in fact, prolonged the siege to the middle of the Winter. Happily, however, the retreat of Liprandi has left the regular road open, and doubtless the British army has profited by the opportunity to bring up its heavy pieces to the newly-constructed batteries. No impediment [is] now seen in the way of an assault; and in "well-informed circles" there prevails a confident expectation that ere this an assault has actually taken place, and that it is more than possible the [city is] now in our hands.

We only wish that it may be so. Dreadful as it must be to reflect on the possibility of 70,000 British and French soldiers and some 20,000 Turks [illegible] let loose upon a city that has so long defied their efforts, and for the possession of which they have gone through so much suffering, yet we [illegible] it as the choice of evils. We desire, indeed, and it is but natural we should desire, at any sacrifice, the cessation of a state of things which costs us every week as much death and sickness as one pitched battle, without the glory; and, still [illegible] without any result. Nevertheless, we are obliged to confess that we have little expectation that any such event has happened, or is likely to happen at present. We bear in mind the unpleasant fact that Sebastopol is [illegible] much stronger than it was when the [illegible] first found themselves before it. It is [illegible] fortified, better garrisoned, and, for aught we know, quite as well provisioned. The new works thrown up for the protection of the town on every side excite the astonishment of the besiegers, not merely for their extent, their scale, and their completeness, but for the fastidious neatness with which they have been executed. They indicate an abundance of hands and a zeal for the work, presenting a strange contrast to the operations of our own overworked army. From the first day of the siege it has always been thought quite possible to take the place by assault, at a certain large sacrifice of men; and the question is, whether the generals who did not feel themselves equal to the responsibility of such a step in September should have got over their scruples now, when the odds are evidently so much against us. In fact, the price of the capture rises like that of the Sybilline books, and Lord Raglan, if he would ever see the inside of Sebastopol, must make up his mind to follow the example of the King of Rome, and give three times as many men for the city now as he would have had to pay at first. For our part, there is hardly any present cost that we should think too great for it now. Were the immediate capture of the place to cost the allies 20,000 men in killed and wounded, we are persuaded that three months more of such work as we have had would have cost as many more, and leave the work still to be done. Done, however, it must be, unless we would make ourselves the laughingstock of the world, and enable Russia to say that we had done our worst, and that she feared us no longer.

Since, however, we have given publicity to these confident expectations, we will add a word of another purport. Should these expectations be utterly disappointed; should the armies of the allies dwindle down from 70,000 to the old dead level of 45,000 men; and should the Generals still think it necessary to wait for reinforcements, then we must say that the disappointed public will require rather imperatively that the army be reinforced, not only with fresh sinew and bone, but also with new heart and mind. It is HEAD—HEAD—HEAD that is wanted, as well as the limbs of the rude helpless soldier. What is the use of sending regiments perpetually outwards to the seat of war, to perish by scores from the very day of their arrival, if we do not send out men who can take care of them? The regiments advanced from Gibraltar, Malta and Corfu, and even the 50 strong, healthy policemen, sent from this metropolis, sicken and die, where they have to live, to work, to walk, to sit, to eat and drink, and sleep, in wet clothes and wet boots, under wet tents, on the wet ground, in watery trenches, under rainy skies. The human frame was not made for this sort of work and since the work has doubled, the food been reduced to half-rations, and the tents been blown away, and the pest has stalked triumphant through the camp. What, too, can be the use of sending for more of the unfortunate Turks when they bring no food with them, are dependent on a very short allowance of biscuit from the British stores, and, like Irish laborers on fourpence a day, do nothing for nothing? It is HEAD that has been wanted throughout. There is no denying it. A plain proof is found in the fact that nothing whatever has happened in the siege that was not known beforehand, and that could not have been provided for. This was not the case of a fortress or a position in the interior, some hundreds of miles from the coast, attacked after a long and destructive march, presenting unexpected obstacles, to be encountered by an army diminished beyond computation. This was a fortress on the sea, which we call our own, filled with our ships, within 48 hours' sail of friendly shores and cities, the besieging army being all the time within sight, and even within sound of the surge. There was nothing whatever that could not have been provided against. We knew the size and wide-spread position of Sebastopol. The very maps hanging up on our walls are from plans that existed in this country long before the siege began. We knew that the siege might be protracted into the heart of Winter, and that the latter months of the year would be rainy and stormy. We knew that soldiers would infallibly perish without sufficient food, clothing and covering over their heads. We knew the sort of distances and roads we should have to traverse in the event of our having to establish ourselves outside the walls. We knew perfectly well the nature of the soil round Sebastopol, and that, while we [were] hammering in vain at the exterior defences, [it would be] in the power of the Russians to construct an inner line. We knew that whatever [illegible] would be done. Yet we had fore[seen] nothing; and, possessing the most ingenious, [illegible] people in the world, we have really shown no more skill or artifice in the [illegible] of Sebastopol than our ancestors would have done 2,600 years ago. All this time we are surpassed by everybody, and only boast a sorry superiority over the Turks, whom, accordingly, we abuse very freely. The French surpass us in their roads, in their huts, in their tents, in their food and clothing, in their hospitals, in everything, and are beginning to look on our helplessness much as we look on that of our barbarous allies. The Russians surpass all three—French, British and Turks—in everything, except in mere physical strength and courage. *There* we come off the best. Yet how disgraceful that England, so wealthy, so mechanical, and with such infinity of resources, should, after all, depend on the rawest material of war—the British soldier—and should be reduced to throw him away by wholesale, in order to make up for our want of military science, not to say common sense! That has been the case hitherto, though we cannot think that it will last much longer.

The Baltic.

The Governments of England and France have notified the Swedish Government that they intend to withdraw the permission, which they gave this year, for trade to be carried on between Finmark and the Russian harbors in the White Sea during the blockade of the said ports, and that the armed force of the Allies, when it next appears in those seas, will have orders to put a stop to all commercial intercourse. This announcement was officially made known at Christiana on December 9.

Russian Items.

The Czar's two sons passed Perekop on the 9th, returning to St. Petersburg.

A Russian ukase is published ordaining that whoever shall, after a battle, commit acts of cruelty on the wounded or unresisting, shall suffer the punishment of death.

Gen. Murawieff is appointed to the command of the Caucassian army, with all the powers previously enjoyed by Prince Woronzoff. Gen. Osten-Sacken is removed from the command of the third to the fourth corps, *vice* Dannenberg disgraced.

The exportation of sheepskins, provisions, rape, sail cloth, linen and live cattle is prohibited from the Russian ports of the Danube, Black Sea and Sea of Azof.

Odessa letters state that some anxiety existed there, from the hints of the London papers, respecting an intended bombardment of the place; but on the spot there was no appearance of any hostile demonstration.

It is not generally known that the chief engineer officer who conducts the defence of Sebastopol is Gen. Destrem, a Frenchman. Destrem was presented to the service of the Emperor Alexander by Napoleon I., at the time of the treaty of Tilsit. Destrem is not only an accomplished engineer, but a poet of considerable talent. He has translated into French verse the fables of Kriloff, called "the Russian Lafontaine."

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* contains an order relative to the forwarding of gifts to the wounded in the Crimea. Officers are appointed to visit the wounded of the fleet, to administer relief in money and comforts, to take their instructions respecting the care of their families, and to take charge of their letters, and otherwise to administer aid. Sixty Sisters of Charity have been sent as nurses.

Gen. Schabelsky, a most energetic man, has succeeded Gen. Annenkoff as Governor of Odessa.

Eight English steamers have been taking soundings off Etchakoff; hence it is surmised that the Allies will make an attack on Kinburn preparatory to an attack on Perekop.

A ukase, dated Dec. 13, orders a levy of 10 men in every 1,000 throughout the eastern half of the Empire; to commence on the 15th of February, and be completed by the 15th of March. Jews are not exempt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Adjournment of Parliament—Passing of the Foreign Enlistment Bill—Unpopularity and Supposed Illegality of the Measure—General News.

Parliament is not in session, and the news is consequently scanty. A brief meeting of both Houses was held on Saturday, the 23d, at which the Royal assent was given to the bill for the enlistment of foreigners, and to the Militia Embodiment bill, which have now become law. Both Houses then adjourned until the 23d of January.

The foreign enlistment continues as unpopular as ever. By-the-way, there are doubts expressed if Germans can legally enlist under the new act, seeing that, by article 16 of the act of the German Federation, it is expressly forbidden to German subjects to enter into the military service of foreign States.

Captain J. T. Peat, late of the Australian packet ship *Golden Era*, has been tried at Liverpool for neglect of duty, and is sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

A statement having been made that Col. Colt had gone to Russia to supply the Czar with revolvers, he writes a letter to the London *Times* saying it is not his fault if all his facilities of manufacture are not now at disposal of the British Government.

There is a man named Fletcher, 108 years of age, now living near London. He was a soldier during 28 years of his earlier life, and fought against the United States in the first American war.

The United States frigate *San Jacinto* arrived at Gibraltar, Dec. 12. The steamer *New-York* passed the straits on the same day, with troops for the East.

Foreign Enlistment Bill.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS DEC. 22.

Mr. Cobden said, before considering other questions in relation to the war, it was necessary to ask what was its object, respecting which he could never get any intelligible notion. Some supposed it was to open the Black Sea or the Danube to merchant vessels, whereas both were open. Others imagined that we had a treaty with the Sultan, binding us to defend him and his dominions. But Lord Aberdeen had declared that no such treaty existed before the war. There was, indeed, a strong feeling out of doors that Russia had oppressed certain nationalities, and he assumed that the statesman's ground of war was to defend the Turkish empire against the encroachments of Russia, and to keep the States of Europe within their present limits. But were not the other nations of Europe as much interested as we in this object, and in withstanding a deluge of barbarism? And had we not accomplished the object when Russia renounced all intention of invading Turkey, and, as acknowledged by Lord J. Russell, made proposals of peace on the basis of the four points? Austria and Prussia, it was said, had agreed to these terms, and they were more interested in the quarrel than we; why, then, should we not entertain them? We were not to be Don Quixotes, to fight the battles of the world. The destruction of Sebastopol would not prevent its reconstruction or the fortification of some other port in the Black Sea. Nor would it secure Turkey, which could be safe only when its internal condition was improved, its administration reformed, and its resources developed, whereas war demoralized the Turks, whom, since our arrival, we had humiliated and degraded. The country had been misled into a belief that the Mahomedan population of Turkey, which was perishing, was incapable of regeneration, which was a delusion. Instead, then, of continuing war, having accomplished its original object, as declared in the Queen's speech, why not take even chance of the result of accepting the proposals of peace, especially if, as Mr. Layard had predicted, the war was only beginning? Sympathy for the condition of our suffering countrymen should urge the House, if there was no paramount object in continuing a siege which involved an immense sacrifice of precious lives, to encourage the Government to look with favor on those proposals.

Lord J. Russell made a general reply to the arguments in opposition to the bill, which were derived, he said, chiefly from a repugnance to the employment of foreigners, and declamations in favor of employing British troops. He dwelt upon the inconsistency of those who complained of tempting men by mercenary motives, and at the same time advised the offer of larger bounties to our own men. Adverting to the speech of Mr. Cobden, he justified the character of the war, which was not, he observed, unforeseen; 34 or 35 years ago Napoleon predicted that the next great war would arise from an attempt of the Emperor of Russia to get possession of Turkey, and that if anything could unite England and France it would be such an attempt. In one remarkable respect Napoleon proved himself to be in error, he having supposed that Austria would be tempted by a share of the spoils of Turkey, and would become a confederate of Russia. To the honor of Austria, that had not been the case. The propositions of Russia, which had led to this war, aimed not only at the total alienation of the Danubian Principalities from the Sultan, and the growth of the Russian power, but at the destruction of free institutions and a check to civilization and knowledge. Mr. Cobden now said there was nothing more to be done but to sign a treaty of peace and leave things as they had been, allowing Russia all the means of subduing Turkey, without the prospect of such a combination against him. As to the terms to which we ought to agree for the termination of hostilities, it was not desired to dismember Russia, and the "four points" appeared to him eminently moderate. After an exposition of the nature and object of each of these points, Lord John observed that the war was commenced for no speculative object, but in order to resist aggression, and that there must be some security for the permanence of peace, which was as necessary for Austria as for France and England. Unless Russia consented to such fair and moderate terms as it would be the duty of the allied Governments to *propose*—if the Emperor was of opinion that that great scheme, which began before the reign of Catherine, must be persevered in, he (Lord John) was convinced that we should have, before *the opening of the next campaign, the alliance of* Austria with us in an offensive and defensive treaty, and, if Prussia joined in that treaty, the war would then be ended by an honorable and a durable peace.

Mr. Bright defended Mr. Cobden, whose arguments, he contended, Lord J. Russell had misapprehended—he must not say "misrepresented." He denied that the Turks were, as Lord Palmerston alleged, improving; the Mahomedans in Turkey were retrograding. Nothing could be in a worse condition than the commerce, the industry, and the revenue of Turkey, and the Government had undertaken to set up this feeble empire. He relied upon certain facts to show that the present Government were alone responsible for the failure of the negotiations previous to the war. He staked his veracity upon the assertion that the policy which led to the war was adopted solely by the British Government, which was making war, he said, against a State which had accepted their own terms of peace, and they were bound to exact no further terms than they believed at first gave a sufficient security. This had been a destructive war, terribly destructive to our officers, and in every village a cottage might be found into which sorrow had entered, and entered through a policy of the Government which ought to have been avoided.

The House then divided, when the third reading was carried by 173 against 135—a majority of 38.

The Solicitor-General moved to substitute a new clause for the second, introducing the words, "and the men serving under this act shall not be billetted or quartered on any person."

The clause was agreed to and added to the bill.

A clause moved by Mr. L. King, providing that officers, when reduced shall not be entitled to half-pay, but that her Majesty may make provision for such as are wounded in the service, was agreed to.

The bill then passed.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech—Comments of the Press Thereon—Its Effect on the Funds—Great Loan of 500,000,000 Francs—The British Vote of Thanks to the French Army.

On Tuesday, the 26th December, the Emperor Napoleon III. opened in person in the Salle des Mareschaux, at the Palace of the Tuileries, the legislative session of 1855. The throne was placed at the end of the room elevated on a dais, in the bay of the window which looks into the garden. On the right of the throne was placed a chair for Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and on the left, another for Prince Napoleon, absent in the Crimea. On the right and left of the two chairs were seats for the recognized princes of the Bonaparte family, and near them others for the great officers of the Crown, the Cardinals, Marshals, Admirals, Ministers, Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honor, the President, Vice-President and members of the Council of State. The Diplomatic Corps occupied a position to the right of the Emperor, the members of the Senate were in front of the throne to the right, and the members of the *Corps Legislatif*, to the left; deputations from the judicial body, the Catholic and the non-Catholic Clergy, and the superior Commandant of the National Guard and staff. A number of Generals and Colonels of the Imperial Guard and the army of Paris were also present.

The gallery above and in front of the throne, was reserved for the Empress, the Princesses, the ladies of the Imperial household, and others who had received invitations. At 11½ o'clock the ladies invited took their places; at 12 o'clock came the *Corps Diplomatique*; at five minutes to 1 o'clock, a Master of Ceremonies announced the Empress. A salvo of 101 guns notified her arrival, and, attended by the Princess Matilde and a bevy of ladies, Eugenie entered and took her place in front of the throne. Immediately thereafter the Emperor, attended by a brilliant *cortege*, entered the hall and took his seat on the throne. Prince Jerome Napoleon seated himself on the right; Prince Lucien Louis and Prince Lucien Murat on the left. An usher proclaimed, "Gentlemen, be seated!"—after which, Napoleon pronounced the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen, Senators and Deputies: Since our last meeting great events have happened. The appeal which I made to the country, to cover the expenses of the war, was so well responded to, that the result even surpassed our hopes. Our arms have been victorious in the Baltic and in the Black Sea. Two great battles have shed lustre upon our flag. A striking testimony has proved the intimacy of our relations with England. The British Parliament has voted thanks to our Generals and soldiers. A great Empire, reinvigorated by the chivalrous sprit of its Sovereign, has separated itself from the power which for forty years has menaced the independence of Europe. The Emperor of Austria has concluded a treaty, defensive at present, soon perhaps offensive, which unites his cause to that of France and England. Thus, gentlemen, the longer the war continues, the more numerous becomes the number of our allies, and the closer are drawn the bonds already formed. What firmer bonds can there, in fact, be than those bearing the names of victories belonging to the two armies, and recalling a common glory, than the same anxieties and the same hopes agitating the two countries, than the same views and the same intentions animating the two Governments in every corner of the globe?

Thus the alliance with England is not the result of a passing interest and of a policy of circumstance, it is the union of two powerful nations associated together for the triumph of a cause in which, for more than a century, their greatness, the interest of civilization, and at the same time the liberty of Europe have been engaged.

Unite then with me, in this solemn occasion, to thank here, in the name of France, the British Parliament for its cordial and warm demonstration, and the English army and its worthy commander for their valiant coöperation. Next year, if peace should not have been reëstablished, I hope that I shall have to render similar thanks to Germany, the union and prosperity of which we desire. I am happy to pay a just tribute of praise to the army and to the fleet which, by their devotion and discipline, have worthily responded to my expectations, in France, as in Algeria, in the north as in the south. Up to the present moment the army of the East has had to suffer, and has overcome everything—disease, fire, tempest and privations. A citadel incessantly reprovisioned, defended by a formidable artillery by land and sea. Two hostile armies, superior in numbers, nothing could weaken its courage or impede its impetuosity. Every man has nobly done his duty, from the Marshal who bid death wait till victory had crowned him, down to the privates and sailors, whose last cry in expiring was a prayer for France—an exclamation for the elect of the country. Let us, then, declare together that the army and the fleet have well deserved of their country. War, it is true, entails cruel sacrifices, yet everything commands me to push on with vigor; and with that object in view I count upon your assistance.

The land army consists at present of 581,000 soldiers and 113,000 horses, the navy of 62,000 sailors on board ship.

It is indispensable to keep up this effective force. To fill up the vacancies caused by annual liberations and war, I shall request from you, as I did last year, a levy of 140,000 men, and a bill will be to ameliorate (without increasing the expenses of the treasury) the condition of the soldiers who will reëngage. It will afford immense advantages by increasing the number of old soldiers in the army, and by diminishing the oppression of conscription. This bill will, I hope, soon have your approbation.

I shall ask your authority to conclude a new national loan. Doubtless such a measure will increase the national debt, but let it not be forgotten that, by any conversion of the rente, the interest of that debt has been reduced twenty-one millions and a half. My efforts have been directed to place the expenses on a footing with the receipts, and the ordinary budget will be presented to you balanced. The resources of the loan alone will suffice for the expenses of the war.

You will see with pleasure that our revenues have not diminished. Commercial activity is maintained—all the great works of public utility are continued, and Providence has deigned to grant us a harvest which will satisfy all our wants.

Government, nevertheless, does not shut its eyes to the distress occasioned by the high price of provisions, and has taken every measure in its power to provide against this distress and to relieve it. New sources of labor have been created in many districts.

The struggle which is going on, circumscribed by moderation and justice, while it makes the heart beat, nevertheless alarms so little the interests, that shortly an assembly will be held here from all parts of the globe, with the products of peace. Strangers will be struck by the remarkable spectacle of a country, which, counting on Divine Providence, maintains with energy a war at 600 leagues from its frontiers, and which at the same time, with equal zeal, developes its internal riches—a country which does not prevent agriculture and industry from prospering, the arts from flourishing, and where the genius of the nation reveals itself in everything which tends to the glory of France.

The Emperor's speech was frequently interrupted by acclamations, and terminated amid repeated cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" Immediately thereafter the newly appointed Senators and Deputies took the oaths. The session was declared formally opened, and the Emperor and Empress quitted the hall, under a salute of artillery.

The English papers exhaust all their terms of eulogy in praising the Emperor's speech. Even the London *Daily News*—the ultra-liberal (radical) organ—says, "Napoleon rises to the level of the situation. His language is the language of a true statesman. His speech is characterized by an eloquence as powerful as that of the first of his name, and infinitely more chaste and dignified!"

All the Paris journals published the speech without comment, excepting the *Siècle*, which says, that the friendly sentiments expressed towards England have the approbation of France; and trusts that the gracious words respecting the Emperor of Austria may have their due influence on his decision. The London *Times* mixes the sweets and bitters of its criticism; says the speech is, on the whole, "firm, clear and decided;" takes the opportunity to say that the English alliance is not an alliance with the Bonaparte family, but with France, under whatever government; and concludes by advising the Emperor to accord greater publicity to matters of politics. The remarks of the other London papers call for no special notice.

Complimentary letters have been exchanged between M. Drouyn de Lhuys and the British Ambassador at Paris respecting the British vote of thanks to the French army.

The Bank of France has declared a dividend of 92 francs on last six months of 1854.

The *Moniteur* publishes the convention between France and Hayti, dated 1st October last, for reimbursement of the Haytien loan of 1825.

A madman fired a pistol at Gen. Rostolan in the street at Marseilles. The ball missed the General, but struck an aid-de-camp in the leg.

The Emperor's speech slightly depressed the funds, both French and British.

The Five Hundred Million Loan.

On the 27th, the Legislative Body unanimously adopted the bill authorizing the Minister of Finance to negotiate a new loan of 500,000,000 francs. Two hundred and forty-one members were present when the bill was voted. On the evening of the 28th, the whole Assembly met at the Tuilleries, and presented the bill to the Emperor.

The French Emperor—His Speech—State of the Empire.

From the London Times, Dec. 28.

Although the existing Legislative Body of France may be said to represent the Government rather than the nation, and the appeal addressed to its patriotism and its wisdom has not the same force as if it were made to the independent representatives of the people, the annual convocation of this assembly is important, inasmuch as it affords to the Emperor of the French a solemn opportunity of stating his policy and his intentions to the country which has elected him to be its ruler. On the present occasion the language of the Speech from the Throne is peculiarly firm, clear and energetic. In its form it obviously resembles the addresses delivered on similar occasions by the first Napoleon to the Legislative Bodies of the Empire rather than the cautious Ministerial compositions introduced under the representative system of government, and its object is attained if it strengthens the confidence of the country in its Imperial Ruler.

It is impossible to speak in a more vigorous style of the prosecution of the war, or in more handsome and cordial terms of the alliance of France with this country. The thanks recently voted by the British Parliament to the French army have been promptly acknowledged by the Sovereign in whose name those gallant troops are now contending side by side with her Majesty's forces, and the exploits of both armies have been worthily acknowledged by the Allied Powers, each being not less eager to do justice to the prowess of the other than to the valor of its own troops. Whatever may be the perils and uncertainties of such a struggle—assailed as the Allied armies have been by pestilence, by fire, by storms, by the inclemency of the season, and by a powerful enemy—this much is certain, that the political alliance which was the basis and origin of this great enterprise continues to gain strength by the obstacles it has to encounter and to surmount, and that, in the words of the Emperor, "The alliance with England is not the result of any transitory interest, but the union of two powerful States engaged on behalf of the interests of civilization and the independence of Europe." The consequence has been that the principles of this alliance are everywhere gaining ground, and that the progressive adoption of the same cause by Austria is announced by the Emperor in terms which warrant the strongest expectation of her complete coöperation. Prussia is passed over in silence, but an ingenious and courteous allusion is made to the union and prosperity of Germany, as included in the objects of the Allies.

The military forces of France are stated by the Emperor to amount to 581,000 men and 113,000 horses, and the crews of the fleet to 62,000 seamen afloat—a force certainly capable of carrying on with the greatest activity a war which is at present directed to only one point of the enemy's territories, and which requires no extraordinary precautions or efforts in any other quarter. The army which France has hitherto conveyed to the Crimea, and maintained there, probably does not far exceed one-tenth part of her military resources, and, as the difficulties of transporting troops to the seat of war are more actively surmounted, we cannot doubt that means will be found to raise the number of troops under the command of General Canrobert to 100,000. The conscription for the year will be 140,000 men, a number not more than sufficient to keep up the present effective strength of the army; but legislative measures are to be taken to encourage soldiers already entitled to their discharge, who form the most valuable part of the army, to continue in the ranks beyond their regular period of service. The expenses of the campaign are to be defrayed by a new loan, which will amount, it is generally supposed, to 20 millions sterling; and the Emperor accompanies this announcement by the somewhat singular declaration, that "Resources obtained by loan are exclusively to defray the cost of the war."

Among the more significant characteristics of this address, we observe the entire omission of any allusion to the probability of negotiations for the restoration of peace, although the period of time has not yet elapsed during which, according to the terms of the Treaty of the 2d of December, some propositions of this nature might be supposed to be under consideration. But the policy and intentions of the Emperor of Russia are to be judged of, not by the declarations of Prince Gortschakoff at Vienna, or Baron Budberg at Berlin, so much as by the measures of the Court of St. Petersburg itself. The real answer of the Czar to the Treaty of the 2d of December is to be found in the publication of the ukase, raising a twelfth levy of 10 men in the 1,000 throughout the eastern provinces of the Empire, which is computed to add 220,000 recruits to the Imperial armies for the campaign of 1856, if the war should still be prolonged. Such are the preparations with which Russia arms herself to carry on this struggle, and the Sovereign of France appears to have felt that it would be puerile to express hopes of the speedy restoration of peace while the enemy has not only made no sincere advances for that object, but evidently prepares to carry on hostilities on a more extended scale.

The results of the debates in our own Parliament, of the measures taken by the British Government, of the emphatic language of the Emperor of the French, and of the propositions addressed in his name to the French Legislature, all lead to the same conclusion—that, unless a very unforeseen and improbable turn be speedily given to the affairs of Europe, the year which is about to open will bring with it events of far greater magnitude than any we have hitherto witnessed. The termination of this war by a signal victory over the cause in which it originated, is becoming every day a matter of concern to the whole civilized portion of mankind, and we are contending mainly to deprive Russia of the means of inflicting these calamities upon us. We hope to obtain that object by the combined force and political influence of the leading States of Western and Central Europe. The league which has been formed to accomplish this purpose is at once the pledge of its success and the test of our sincerity; for it is by a strict adherence to the true objects of the alliance that we can alone hope to perpetuate it. For these reasons we receive every fresh assurance of the steady adherence of the French Government to the Union with England with the strongest satisfaction, and it cannot be doubted that the policy in which the two countries are engaged, as well as their permanent relations of amity, will be powerfully confirmed by the common efforts and sacrifices we are making. Other statesmen besides those who now govern France have pledged themselves to the English alliance, and, indeed, no Minister conducted the foreign affairs of that country under the last reign who did not make a good understanding with this country the ostensible basis of his policy; but the effects of the alliance were for the most part confined to diplomatic assurances and Parliamentary declarations, and when it came to action, both in the Spanish question of 1836 and in the Eastern question of 1839, Louis Philippe recoiled from direct coöperation with the British Government. That circumstance was the principal cause of the differences which subsequently arose, and threatened at times to lead to a rupture. The indisputable merit of the Emperor Napoleon in his relations with this country is that he has not hesitated to act up to the principles of the alliance, and he has obtained from this country in return a degree of confidence which we have seldom accorded to our foreign allies, and which has been still more seldom justified and repaid.

At the same time, as we are allied not to this or that *form* of government in France, but with the French nation, and we have testified our readiness to maintain the most amicable relations with that country under the Constitutional Monarchy, *under the Republic*, and under the Empire, it is a misrepresentation of our policy to connect it with any existing institutions which may regulate the internal government of France. In the present state of affairs these are not questions which call for any notice on our part, and we are content to receive them as the result of a long series of revolutions and the universal suffrages of the French people. But we may take the liberty to remark, that the contest in which we are now engaged is one of so national a character to France as well as to England, that the true strength of the Government cannot but be increased in proportion to the freedom enjoyed by the nation in the discussion of these exciting topics. War cannot be carried on with effect by any State without the hearty concurrence of the nation, and the measures of the French Government, in conjunction with its allies, would doubtless have received even more energetic support from the country, if they could be discussed with greater independence by the members of the Legislative Body and by the press. The speech of the Emperor of the French at the opening of another session has invited this discussion by an appeal to the representatives of France for the supplies necessary to carry on a great war. Three weeks ago the British Parliament was summoned for a similar purpose, and all Europe rang with the eloquent declarations of men of all parties in support of the cause of this and all other civilized nations. Under whatever rule an Assembly may be convoked in France, we look forward with equal confidence to the eloquence and patriotism of its members, but its power over the nation is proportioned to the freedom of its debates. The Foreign policy of the French Government has in reality everything to gain by the utmost publicity, and a ruler who can with so much justice boast of the services he has rendered to the internal condition of the country, and of the vigor with which he upholds her influence in Europe, stands in no need of the measures of extreme restriction which were introduced on the morrow of a revolution.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Mission to England.

High expectations were formed of the mission of Count von Usedom, who, it may be remembered, recently arrived in London, charged, it was said, with a message from the Cabinet of Berlin. The general opinion was that M. Usedom was instructed to make offer, on the part of Prussia, to enter into a separate treaty with the Western Powers, which should possess the advantage without the drawback of Prussia's adhering to the treaty of Vienna. No indications having transpired of any such mission, it is now surmised that M. Usedom was merely the bearer of an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, and that his instructions are merely to watch, on the spot, the course of events. This, however, may be a supposition equally erroneous.

Prussia—Her Envoy and Policy.

From the London Times, Dec. 27.

If the objects of M. von Usedom's mission to this country were confined to the transmission of certain communications from the Court of Berlin to the Western Powers, in the hope of inducing them to enter into separate engagements with Prussia, or of limiting the extent of the resolutions in which Austria has already concurred, a very short time would probably suffice to satisfy the Prussian emissary, who is an intelligent man, that he could hardly have arrived at a less fortunate moment for the King's purpose. We suspect, however, that this gentleman is the bearer of no such instructions, and that in visiting England he merely brings an autograph letter to the Queen, and is desired to observe the real state of affairs. Prussia has already placed herself so far in the rear of the policy of the other great Powers of Europe, that she has no claim to be heard on the present state of these questions until she has adopted the principles which now form the basis of the Triple Alliance of England, France and Austria; and there is not the slightest disposition on the part of any of these Powers to suspend the operations or the political measures they would otherwise take in order to suit the convenience of a Court which has shown so little disposition to carry on its former engagements to their legitimate consequences. The effect of M. von Usedom's mission in this country and in France will therefore be absolutely null and void; and the journey of Colonel von Manteuffel to Vienna will probably be equally bootless. Nevertheless, there is one point of view in which these missions may perchance be productive of some benefit to the common cause. M. von Usedom is a man of independent character and position, attached to the Parliamentary party, and favorable to the policy of the Western Powers; he took his instructions for this mission not from the Government, who justly regard him as a sincere and formidable opponent, but from the King, who has confidence in his fidelity and discernment. It is, moreover, no slight triumph of the political views so long and so ably represented in this country by Chevalier Bunsen, that, on the first emergency, Prussia sends to England a man who is known to have been reared in the same liberal faith, and to be as steadily attached to the same cause. For these reasons M. von Usedom has been received in this country with a degree of confidence which few other diplomatic agents of Prussia could have obtained. Upon his return he will therefore have an opportunity of informing the mind of the King on some points which have hitherto been entirely obscure and impenetrable to the Royal perceptions. He will tell His Majesty that this war is waged by the whole British nation, without distinction of parties, because we believe it to be a war for the defence of right, for the chastisement of wrong, and for the safety of Europe. He will assure him that, although we have no secret objects or sinister motives in conducting this war the Queen of England and her people will never be content with less than the objects and securities they have pledged themselves to obtain. He will add that, although the losses already sustained by us have been severe, and are severely felt by the whole community in this country, yet that there lives not in this land a man so base as to set his private sacrifices or private griefs against the call of public duty; and he may wind up his report by an intimation that the readiness of the country to carry on the war against Russia is not greater than their astonishment that the Government of Prussia should occupy a position so unworthy of the successor of Frederick the Great, and of the people whom Mr. Cobden terms "the brain of Germany."

It matters little what M. von Usedom may have to say here, for the allied Governments have already contracted reciprocal engagements, and have a systematic policy of their own. But the result of this mission may not be unfelt at Berlin, where the Government is under no engagements to any one, and has, as yet, no policy. In speaking of the Government of Prussia, we mean at present that cabal of time-serving Ministers and influential chamberlains who have mainly contributed to place their country in its present situation, because they have the interests of a foreign power more nearly at heart than those of Germany and of Prussia. The King is, after all, a well-meaning man, anxious to be well with all the world—as good a talker and as learned a King as our James I., and almost as brave. We wish him well, for we wish him better Ministers and truer friends. But with the Gerlachs, and Groebens, and Manteuffels, we know no peace. They are the heads or the instruments of a party which must be eradicated from the soil before the King of Prussia can be the ruler of an independent realm, and of a proud and contented people. The confidence placed in these men by the Emperor of Russia, who knows that, as long as they have the power, they will hold the North of Germany in check, is one of the principal causes of the war, for it encourages the enemy to rely on their assistance, as the declaration made the other day by M. de Gerlach in the Diet showed that amity with Russia is the basis of their policy. The King, we are ready to believe, is less indifferent to the good opinion and good will of this country. He shares our religious faith, he is attached to the English Royal family, and in happier times he cultivated our alliance. We have done nothing to forfeit his regard, but the sycophants about him have continued to alienate him from his best friends, and it must be by his own actions alone that he can regain the sympathy which is now interrupted.

Among the delusions prevalent in Berlin as to the present state of feeling in the other capitals of Europe, there seems to be a notion in certain quarters that by holding out long enough from the proposed alliance, Prussia will obtain her own terms, and will induce the other Powers to bid for her support by some important concessions in her own particular advantage. Thus, it is already hinted that if we could be induced to promote her views in the abolition of the Sound dues, which are the security for a public debt held to a large extent in this country; or if we would reopen the Danish negotiations of 1852, to which she gave so reluctant an assent, or consent to detach Holstein from the Danish monarchy, Prussia might be induced to lend a more favorable ear to the proposals of the Western Powers. We really hope that these insinuations are made without sufficient authority; for, if anything could increase the unfavorable impression which the conduct of the Russian Government has *produced* abroad, it would be the conviction that the Cabinet of Berlin is speculating on the difficulties of Europe to promote its private objects. If her duty to Germany and to Europe does not speak high enough to prescribe the course she ought to pursue, it would be vain for us to solicit her "active coöperation in the common cause" on any other terms.

As long as the King is surrounded by his present advisers this coöperation is impossible, for all Europe knows that no communication can be made to the Court of Berlin which is not immediately transmitted to St. Petersburg for the information of the Czar. To such lengths has this treachery been carried that when Gen. Bonin, as Minister of War, had prepared a scheme of military operations, for the Prussian army on the eastern frontier of the kingdom, with a view to the possibility of a future war with Russia, this secret paper, of which only three copies were in existence, was conveyed to the Emperor of Russia, and the person who committed this act of treason to his country, as we must call it, was either a great officer of State or a member of the King's own family. *After* such an occurrence as that, it is manifestly impossible that foreign Governments should enter into confidential negotiations with a Court in which the avowed partisans of the common enemy still exercise an undisguised ascendancy; and the first condition of the restoration of Prussia to the position she has relinquished will be the formation of a Government in that country not identified with the cause to which we are opposed. The King of Prussia, peremptorily declines to adhere to the treaty of the 2d of December, because he thinks it beneath his dignity to follow in the track of the three other powers. But is it more consistent with his dignity to be put aside altogether in the greatest struggle which Europe has witnessed since 1815, or to be represented by Ministers whose fidelity to the interests of their country is dubious and discredited? The treaty concluded by Austria and the Western Powers has already had the effect of demonstrating to the King of Prussia that in his present position he cannot remain, and we trust the mission of M. von Usedom to this country is a step towards a more definite and trustworthy policy.

POLAND.

Orders have been received at Warsaw to complete the additional works of the citadel within the first fortnight of January. Marshal Paskiewitch has ordered the immediate enrolment of three parks of flying artillery. It appears that there are very few Russian troops in the two Provinces of Prussian Poland. The recruits of the new levy are intended to create a second grand army of reserve, which is to be concentrated in and around Moscow. From the continued concentration of troops along the frontier of Austria, it is evident that the Czar looks to the contingency of actual hostilities with Austria.

Twenty thousand men are occupied in fortifying Kiev.

SPAIN.

Augmentation of the Army—Spanish Troops for the Crimea—Mr. Soule and the Sale of Cuba—Free-Trade and Slave-Trade.

On the 23d of December the Cortes voted the bill fixing the effective force of the Spanish army at 70,000 men.

A report that England will enlist Spanish auxiliaries for the war in the Crimea, is current at Madrid. The *Nacion* of Dec. 21, indeed speaks as probable of a body of 15,000 volunteers for the Allies—to be paid by France and England—officered by Spanish officers—and in exchange for which the Anglo-French squadrons will be at the service of the Spanish Government to repel any attack upon Cuba. Such is the story.

A letter from Madrid says: "Mr. Soule was present at the discussion which took place in the Chambers on the sale of Cuba. [We have no report of this discussion.] It is likewise said that Mr. Soule required the Spanish Government to join in the treaty recently concluded between the United States and Russia to recognize the principle that the flag protects the goods; but the Spanish Government has declined, on the ground that such a step is at present inopportune. Neither has the Government accepted the proposition made by the British Ambassador to proclaim the Slave-trade piracy, but it has given orders for the strict execution of the Conventions already existing with England on that subject."

ITALY.

Withdrawal of the Foreign Troops—More Exiles for America—The Jesuits at Naples—Symptoms of the Coming Revolution.

According to letters from Florence of the 19th, Tuscany will soon be evacuated by the Austrian troops. The regiment of French dragoons that has been in Rome since 1849, is to be immediately withdrawn and is not to be replaced.

The Sardinian frigate *Degeneys* is to sail soon from Genoa for America, with thirty-four persons who are exiled for political offences.

A curious quarrel has broken out at Naples between the King and the Jesuits. The Neapolitan Minister of Police recently sent for Father Giuseppe, the head of the order of Jesus, and informed him that he must no longer teach the "revolutionary" doctrine that the Pope is superior to all the Kings of the earth. The Minister added, that in 1848 the Jesuits had been sent out of the Kingdom "in coaches," but if they continued to teach such doctrines they would be "hunted out with kicks!" Father Giuseppe and twenty-three others, much alarmed at the threat, have published a statement professing their entire devotion to the absolute Monarchy of Naples.

Letter of the Jesuits.

To His Royal Majesty Ferdinand II., of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies:

Sacred Royal Majesty—Sire: With much surprise we have heard our sentiments doubted regarding absolute monarchy; we therefore think it necessary humbly to submit our views in the present page.

Majesty, we not only in olden time, but also recently on our reëstablishment in 1821, until the present day, have also inculcated respect, love, and devotion for the King our Lord, for his Government, and for the form of the same—that is, absolute monarchy.

This we have done, not only from conviction, but also because the Doctors of the company, who are Francesco Suarez, the Cardinal Bellarmine, and many other theologians and publicists of the same, have publicly taught absolute monarchy to be the best form of government.

This we have done, because the internal economy of the company is monarchical, and therefore we are by maxim and by education devoted to absolute monarchy, in which Catholicism, by the wisdom and zeal of a pious King, can alone have assured defence and prosperity.

Majesty, that we both think, and believe, and sustain that absolute monarchy is the best of governments is demonstrated by the damage that we suffered in the year 1848. We were the victims of Liberalism, because all Liberals were and are well persuaded that the Jesuits are the supporters of absolute monarchy.

These things, oh, Majesty, are well known, and Liberals would more easily believe that the sun would not rise to-morrow than admit that the Jesuits could favor them, and therefore every time they attempt a revolution their first object is to despoil the Jesuits.

For this reason the Liberals, by an inviolable canon of their law, will not admit a Jesuit, or one who is affiliated to the order, among them.

In fact, the Jesuits in the kingdom of Naples have always taught it to be unpardonable to make revolutions for the purpose of changing the absolute monarchy, which the reigning dynasty has always maintained.

If this should not be sufficient not to be thought Liberals, we humbly pray your Majesty to point out what further we ought to do to be believed devoted absolutists.

Certainly the Jesuits have never been, at any time or in any place, accused of Liberalism; and what motive should they have for not loving and defending the absolute Government of the august monarch Ferdinand II., who has covered them with benefits?

Finally, Majesty, of this sovereign beneficence we have made no other use than for the good of Christian morality and Catholicity and the reigning dynasty, to profess immutable fidelity to the absolute monarchy, to which we declare ourselves always devoted, and we hope that your Majesty will graciously permit us to confirm this sentiment at your Majesty's feet by word of mouth.

The present page is signed by me, by my "Father's councillors," (Padri Consultori,) and by all others present, in the short time there has been for collecting their signatures; and if your Majesty desires the signatures of all the Jesuits of this province of Naples, they can speedily be obtained. In as much, we who sign this are full guarantee for their devotion by all proof to the absolute monarch.

GIUSEPPE MARIA PARADISO,
della Compagnia di Gesu Provinciale,
(and 23 others.)

Collegio del Gesu Nuovo, Napoli, Nov. 21."

CITY REFORMS.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF MAYOR WOOD.

Recommendations Concerning Departments.

SUGGESTIONS TOUCHING PAUPERS.

City Railroad Cars to be More Heavily Taxed.

Police—Elections—Central Park—Public Buildings.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Mayor Wood last evening transmitted to the Board of Aldermen the following Special Message—its length making amends for the remarkable brevity of his Inaugural. There are various recommendations in regard to the Departments of the City Government. The Message is worth reading attentively:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: In my communication to your Honorable Body, on the first instant, I purposely omitted many recommendations, and subjects of interest, and promised that as soon as you were organized, and ready for business, they would be made.

It is the duty of the Mayor to communicate to the Common Council, at least once in each year, a statement of affairs of the City. In pursuance of this duty, and of the promise made by me, I submit this communication.

The several Annual Reports from the Executive Departments have been several days before you, and, no doubt, thoroughly examined. In taking a survey of the affairs of the City, the first object to present is the condition of the finances. A statement with reference to it is herewith furnished.

Permanent City Debt, redeemable from the Sinking Fund, Jan. 1, 1855:

5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable	1858	$3,000,000
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable	1860	2,500,000
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable	1870	3,000,000
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable	1875	255,000
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable	1880	2,147,000
5 and 6 per cent. Croton Water Stock, redeemable	1890	1,000,000
7 per cent. Water Loan, redeemable	1857	900,488
5 per cent. Public Building Stock, redeemable	1856	515,000
5 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No. 2, redeemable	1870	75,000
6 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No. 4, redeemable	1873	75,000
5 per cent. Fire Indemnity Stock, redeemable	1868	402,768
Total		$13,960,856
Corporation Stocks and Bonds held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on account of the redemption of the City Debt	$4,253,260	
Additional assets (bonds and mortgages) held by the Commissioners on said account	911,869	
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1855	17,340	5,181,415
Actual amount of permanent debt, Jan. 1, 1855, say		$8,779,441
which is a reduction, as compared with the amount of debt Jan. 1, 1854, of		$460,246
Funded debt redeemable from taxation, and payable (with the exception of Public Education Stock,) in annual installments of $50,000, January 1, 1856:		
5 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No. 3, redeemable in 1855 and 1856		$100,000
5 per cent. Public Building Stock, No. 3, redeemable in 1857 and 1864		400,000
5 per cent. Stock for Docks and Slips, redeemable in 1867 and 1876		500,000
5 per cent. Public Education Stock, redeemable in 1878		154,000
Total amt. of Funded Debt, Jan. 1, 1855		$1,154,000

which is an increase, as compared with the amount of debt, January 1, 1854, of $[illegible]4,000.

The revenues of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest on the City Debt, are fully adequate for the payment of interest on the above Stocks. The balance to this account, January 1, 1855, being $60,000, invested temporarily in Revenue Bonds of the City Corporation, and cash in Bank $217,306 11, thus rendering it unnecessary to raise any amount for "Interest on City Debts" by taxation.

In connection with this statement another is presented, of the amounts which have been raised, by taxation from 1844 to 1854, inclusive:

1844	$1,969,810 56	1850	3,230,085 02
1845	2,096,191 38	1851	2,924,485 34
1846	2,599,146 71	1852	3,280,511 65
1847	2,561,776 30	1853	5,067,275 69
1848	2,715,510 25	1854	4,843,385 67
1849	3,005,762 52		
And to be raised in		1855	5,916,502 35

By this it will appear that the expenditures have gradually and steadily increased, though it is well known that the character of our Government has deteriorated.

The people of this City cannot realize that the actual cost of conducting their municipal affairs amounts to the sum annually expended. They do not believe that all of the money appropriated is devoted to public wants. In my opinion, an examination of the subject, and close scrutiny of the various items composing the accounts of the disbursing officers, will show that it is the undue, unnecessary, extraordinary outlays, without sufficient equivalent, that have swollen our taxes to their present enormous amount.

It behooves us, as guardians of the public interests, to look to the subject. If it is longer permitted, we are *particeps criminis*, whether the money is spent under our own eyes or not. Besides greater caution in appropriations, we are called upon to exercise greater vigilance over, and demand severer accountability from those who spend the money. The smallest items of expenditure should be guarded as sacredly as if amounting to hundreds of thousands. The principle which will permit a disbursing officer to divert the value of one dollar, in money or property, to his own or his friend's purpose, will, in time, render him a defaulter or a peculator.

The treasury can be relieved in many ways; several present sources of expenditure can be abolished entirely, and large sums be brought into the treasury, which now go to the pockets of individuals.

THE STREETS.

The street openings and subsequent heavy outlays for that purpose in regulating, grading, paving, sewering, repairing, &c., are one of the heaviest burdens we bear. It is no answer to reply that much of it is returned to the treasury by assessments upon the property benefited; it is of little importance to the party who pays, whether the money is procured from him, under pretext of adding to the value of his real estate, or whether under the plea of supporting the Government.

We have no right to make distinction: It is our duty to protect the private property of the people, as well as their public treasury. As now conducted, the public *business appertaining to streets, is under the direction* of six of the Departments, besides several outside Commissioners, Inspectors, Surveyors, Appraisers and other temporary selected agents. The law officer superintends the selection of Commissioners of Estimates and Assessments to open, examines titles to property effected, and counsels the legal proceedings, necessary in opening, widening and altering streets.

The Street Department advertises for proposals to open, makes contracts therefor, and through its bureaux makes and collects assessments; it also has charge of the opening, regulating and paving. The Croton Aqueduct Department attends to the sewerage, and laying Croton water pipes.

The Repairs and Supplies, has control of repairing, relaying pavements, curb and gutter, &c.

The Streets and Lamps, place lamp-posts, and superintends the lighting and cleaning.

The City Inspector's Department attends to the removing of nuisances, carrying off dead horses, and other animals, and has general charge of everything relating to the streets, which affect their sanitary condition. Each has numerous subordinates with light duties, but large compensation. Commissioners are appointed for each job, even to "*declare*" a street opened, but for one block, and though it may remain closed for a quarter of a century afterwards. Many of these persons, really and in fact, in person perform no actual duties, and are compensated in proportion to the delays produced, and money expended. These places are often given as the reward for other than official service, which is not of much value to the City; some of this class may be called "professional street openers," whose time is devoted to the procuration of jobs of this kind, and by getting resolutions through the Common Council to "open" where there is no necessity for it; they are strong in partisan influence.

The law which gives to a majority of the property-holders to be affected by an improvement, when unnecessary, the power to prevent, is inoperative before them; several instances have been recently brought to my attention, in which their influence over the Common Council has suppressed the voice of two-thirds of the parties in interest who had remonstrated against their further proceedings. If pressed, they obtain delay in the Common Council until all they can make out of the job is procured, when they magnanimously withdraw their opposition, and the City must foot the bill and their "estimate and assessments," amount to nothing. Some of these persons have several streets on hand at the same time, and make large sums of money. It is but proper to add that sometimes there are Commissioners who are not comprehended within the description of them as a class.

Another class more useless though not so expensive, is the inspectors appointed to superintend the grading, regulating and cleaning of streets, building of sewers, docks, piers, &c. Some of these people understand the work for which they are appointed inspector, and if they do, they know nothing of it, or do not wish to know, provided the contractor is a clever fellow, and does what is right.

These departments frequently come in conflict with each other; it sometimes happens that they are nearly all engaged at the same time, upon some part of the same street. It often occurs, that soon after the paving is completed, it is taken up to lay down a sewer, Croton water or gas pipes. Each department being independent and sometimes inimical to the other no concert exists, but every one upon its own notions, proceeds to do what it deems best without thinking or caring of expense or public convenience.

It is no exaggeration to say that sometimes twenty officials belonging to different departments are engaged in doing at the same time that which could be accomplished by one man, if acting for himself, in one-twentieth the time and at one-twentieth the cost.

Each department is its own master, and acts upon its own volition, without consent or consultation, and not unfrequently strives to thwart the plans of each other, and produce confusion. Every person having the control of private business or interest can see, without further comment, the reason why so large a sum is expended upon our streets.

The business-care, concentration, uniformity and regularity so essential to the success of any enterprise, is entirely wanting.

A general cutting-up and distribution of authority, creating irresponsibility and negligence, is productive of prodigacy in expenditure and inefficiency in the performance of work. This abuse must be reformed. It has become too serious to be permitted longer.

The little time which has been left me for investigation, consistent with other duties, has satisfied me that the whole business should be entirely under the control of one department, and at least one of the existing departments could be abolished entirely. There should be a Street Department having sole jurisdiction over the whole subject; some part of the duty could be advantageously given to other departments, without detriment or additional expense.

There should be a permanent Board of Commissioners, instead of three for each job as now, which should have the power to appoint permanent surveyors for the whole City, instead of one for each work as now. It should be made the duty of the law officer of the Corporation, to give his services without any additional compensation, directly or indirectly, and if receiving fees, the amount should be paid into the treasury.

There should be one or two permanent inspectors for the whole City, provided any is required, which I doubt, instead of one for each job, as now. The duties now performed by the Bureau of Assessments should be done by the present Board of Tax Commissioners, without additional compensation, who have not only sufficient leisure, but the surveys, maps, and the assessed values of every improved and unimproved lot in the City within their own office, by which to facilitate the duty. The collection of assessments should be made by the Receiver of Taxes.

That branch of the service coming under the head of repairs should be severely scrutinized, and every dollar accounted for under the most stringent rules of accountability, and nothing should be expended except upon previous appropriation, with specific reference to the object for which the money was intended. The inconveniences and delays which would attend previous appropriations upon detailed estimates, for even small sums could be of little consideration as compared with the principle of unauthorized expenditure with the official profligacy which too often follows in its train.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Another matter of much importance is the feasibility of enlarging the basis upon which to levy tax. The Board of Tax Commissioners organized a few years since, has added much to the taxable basis of real and personal estate. There is yet room for increase.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of these officers and the assessors, a very large amount of personal property escapes, and an undue proportion is consequently put upon real estate. A distinction is thus created entirely unjust to real property, calculated not only to affect its value, but to retard the growth of the City. There is no valid reason why distinction should be made in the kind of value, whether real or personal, upon which we levy tax. So long as the principle of taxation is upon *property*, *all* property should bear alike.

Besides the large amount of personal estates that escapes in consequence of the inability to discover it, there are immense amounts belonging to foreign manufacturers and traders, in the hands of agents resident here, who refuse to recognize our authority to collect. A very large sum thus gets clear.

This foreign property receives all the protection which the City Government affords, in common with that of our own people, which pays the expense.

These foreign owners not only enjoy equal privileges with native citizens, but in not paying taxes upon their property, possess an exemption which enables them to compete with American labor, and affording them undue advantages.

People who pay taxes cannot sell merchandise as low as those who pay none. Means should be taken during the present session of the Legislature to procure the passage of a law, making the property of foreign manufacturers and others liable to taxation.

ABOLITION OF FEES.

As a further means of revenue, I recommend an application to the Legislature for a law which will bring into the treasury the large sums now received by the Register, County Clerk, Counsel to the Corporation, Corporation Attorney, and other county officers, who receive fees as their own perquisites.

In some instances these sums are said to amount to from $20,000 to $30,000 per annum to one person. While it is right that every public officer should be sufficiently compensated, yet there can be no good reason for permitting a few to amass large fortunes, while other officials, who perform more labor and more responsible duties, are paid one-fifth the sum, and the whole community is burdened with taxes. Give liberal salaries, but let all fees go to the treasury.

INTEREST TO BE CHARGED.

A further relief may be found in requiring interest on deposits with the City Treasurer, and collecting and disbursing officers generally. The equity, practicability and importance of this measure is so apparent, that it surprises me it has not sooner been adopted. A very large revenue could be thus derived. There was to the credit of the City in the hands of the Treasurer on the 28th of November, 1854, over one million of dollars; the 1st December, 1854, over one and a half millions, from which was drawn on these dates about a half million, leaving about two millions to the credit of the City. Additional large sums have since been drawn, leaving however on the first of January, instant, a balance, remaining to the credit of the City of one million two hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars, for which the City receives no allowance of interest whatever.

It is proper to add that it frequently occurs that the City Chamberlain is in advance to the City, and that during the last year he advanced $50,000 to $60,000, on claims on the Treasury, for which warrants could not be given. Thus offering facilities to individuals, having claims, who otherwise would be obliged to wait the slow process of legislation, to be paid their just dues. Notwithstanding, however, this accommodating disposition upon the part of this officer, I can see no reason for conducting the financial affairs of the City upon any other principle than that which governs the commercial intercourse of individuals.

I am satisfied that the nearer we approximate the laws of trade, the better will public business be conducted, and the interests of the Treasury protected.

The City is obliged to pay interest, when using the funds of individuals, and it should receive interest from individuals who have the use of its money.

Last year the Comptroller borrowed upon Revenue Bonds, three millions six hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars, nearly the whole of which was borrowed at the rate of *seven* per centum, and for which we are still paying interest, notwithstanding the large amount now lying to the credit of the City in bank. How long could an individual or a banking institution retain its credit or its capital, that conducted its affairs upon so ruinous a principle? The State of New-York discovered the value of its own revenues when laying in bank-vaults, as early as 1826. It then adopted the policy of requiring interest upon its canal funds, which has been followed since, without deviation. My last advices from the Capitol state, that two millions and a half *of dollars, have been already received from that source, for interest exclusively, on the deposits of this fund with* the banks. And it is well known that some of the heads of the City collecting and disbursing bureaux, have been in the practice of receiving interest from various City Banks, on the public money in their hands, which has gone into their own pockets as private perquisites.

In recommending a revenue from this source, I beg to be understood that no step should be taken in effecting it which would in the least jeopard the security of the money. Security is the first consideration.

A prudent business man never hazards his principal in efforts to accumulate interest; but if safety and profit can be combined, and in my judgment it can be, we should be largely the gainers, and to that extent taxation lessened.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Another object of importance, by which large sums now extracted from the treasury could be saved, is the necessity of adopting some mode by which all disbursing officers shall be prevented from the expenditure of money, or creation of obligations to pay, for which the City is liable, without previous appropriation and a balance unexpended to meet it.

Many abuses have grown up under the present loose manner of expending money.

It is useless to ask the Departments for estimates upon which to base the appropriation, if they are disregarded afterward. So long as the Common Council pass resolutions incurring expense, and the Departments execute them, frequently by using funds appropriated for other purposes, so long will our taxes continue to increase, and the enormous annual deficiencies, now so common, continue to startle us at the end of the year.

Means should be taken to stop this altogether; the head of a department should not be allowed to exceed his own estimates, or the appropriation made; he and his bonds should be made responsible to the City, for any liability thus incurred.

Disbursing officers must be confined within the spirit, as well as the letter of the Charter, which provides that no *money* shall be drawn from the City Treasury, except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn.

An honest version of this provision makes it applicable to the creation of an obligation, to be liquidated out of subsequent appropriation, as it is to that directly referred to.

SUSPENDED SALES FOR TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

You should also take measures to collect about seven hundred and fifty dollars from the suspended sales for taxes and assessments, which can be obtained upon the necessary legislative action empowering the Comptroller to proceed. The sum is sufficiently large to demand your immediate attention.

CONTRACTS.

The present mode of making contracts is defective. Notwithstanding the improvement of late years, in exacting more publicity, in opening bids, and in guarding against favoritism in granting contracts, yet it is supposed much wrong still exists. There is no doubt that frauds are still perpetrated in this branch of the public service. Bids are frequently put in in the names of fictitious persons, ranging from a high to a low estimate—speculators standing ready to take advantage of an embarrassment to the department, owing to the non-appearance of the third bidder, and so get the contract at the highest possible limits. Again it is the practice to put in estimates, not with the expectation of making and performing a contract, but to be bought off by some more responsible party, who has been under-bid. Various other ways, the details of which are known only to the initiated are in vogue, by which to defraud the treasury. If the head of a department acts in collusion with these outsiders, it is next to impossible to prevent frauds under the present system.

One of the best safeguards may be found in more general publicity, in offering to receive proposals. The expense of advertising is of no importance, as compared with the benefit to be derived from it.

The object of offering public proposals to make contracts, is to invite competition and prevent the high prices, which monopoly produces; it is defeated if the advertisements are published in obscure papers, unknown to, and unread by the mass of the people.

Too much publicity cannot be given to the offering of contracts. The expense of general advertising will be more than made up by the increased bidding and consequent reduced prices.

CITY RAILROADS AND OMNIBUSES.

I also recommend the taxation of City railroad cars. It appears to me that these Companies should pay at least one hundred dollars license upon each car, besides keeping the streets and avenues through which their tracks are laid in complete repair, and always clean.

The City Government receives no equivalent for the privileges these roads possess, which are now very valuable. So far as rail-travel in this City can affect them, the present roads may be said to have a monopoly. A recent State law secures their grants, and in effect precludes opposition or annoyance; they occupy, to the exclusion of all other citizens, the centre of our best business avenues.

Exclusive privileges are always to be deprecated, but when granted, the City should in return receive an ample pecuniary equivalent. A revenue of $40,000 could be procured from this source, besides the saving of the very heavy cost of repairing and cleaning the thoroughfares.

The omnibuses should also keep in repair and clean the streets through which they pass, or pay into the Treasury a sufficient sum for that purpose.

These vehicles do more injury to the pavements than all the rest of the travel together, and the City in return receives no pecuniary aid from them for that purpose whatever. The existing lines of omnibuses are well secured in their privilege, having, by the law of 1854, made it so difficult to procure licenses for competing lines, that they now enjoy almost a monopoly. How far the out-town railroad lines, entering the City, are subject to municipal regulations, I am not at this time enabled to advise; my opinion, however, is that there is nothing in their charters entitling them to exception from any tax, which you may deem a fair equivalent for the right of way they now possess.

If upon consultation with the counsel of the Corporation, there be no legal obstacle, I make the same recommendation as to a car tax, and the cleaning and repairs of the avenues and streets through which they pass, as made with reference to the City Railroads.

EMIGRANTS.

It is well known that for many years extortions and oppressions of the most inhuman character have been practised upon the emigrants coming to this port.

There appears to be a series of organized classes of persons, all connected, and acting from a common impulse of plunder, who take and keep possession of their victims as long as a sixpence is left to rob them of. These vampires form a cordon, stretching from Sandy Hook to the lakes, and to the far West.

They act in concert, with a well formed understanding, and spend large sums to protect themselves from detection and punishment. Common humanity, as well as the honor and prosperity of this City and State, call for more stringent laws and regulations governing our whole emigrant system. I regret that this, already too lengthy communication, prevents more extended comments upon this branch of the subject, consistent with others demanding attention.

Much inconvenience to the shipping interest is caused by the present mode of landing emigrant passengers.

As now conducted it is a serious evil, not only to the passengers, but also to the vessels from which they land, and to other vessels with which they materially interfere. This is also an evil calling for some action at your hands—as now conducted it is productive of great hardship to the emigrant and injury to others.

Now a ship arrives from sea with her decks crowded with hundreds of men, women, and children, and hauls outside and alongside another vessel at her berth, discharging or taking in cargo, which may be composed of fine goods in valuable packages.

As soon as the emigrant ship nears the wharf she is boarded by an army of runners, cartmen and others, having business with, and too often design upon her passengers, and the passengers are dragged over the vessel discharging, to the shore; her cargo, which may be on deck, or upon the dock, is not only materially injured, the packages soiled, broken or stolen, but an em*bargo is laid upon all work for the time being. Thus a* serious injury is inflicted. This evil has grown to be intolerable. The remedy is very simple. One or two piers should be set aside, away from the pressure of shipping, and exclusively devoted to the landing of emigrant passengers. They should be inclosed, and only persons properly clothed with authority and of good character be permitted within the inclosure. The police should be stationed there to protect and direct the emigrants, and as the boarding-houses and forwarding offices would of course locate in the vicinity, the emigrant would be benefited, as well as the present injury to other shipping entirely removed. These suggestions are worth attention, and, I hope, will be acted upon.

It has long been the practice of many Governments on the continent of Europe, to get rid of convicts and paupers by sending them to this country, and most generally to this port. The increase of crime here can be traced to this cause rather than to defect in the criminal laws, or their administration. An examination of the criminal and pauper records, shows conclusively, that it is but a small proportion of these unfortunates who are natives of this country. One of the very heaviest burdens we bear is the support of these people, even when considering the direct cost; but when estimating the evil influence upon society, and the contaminating effect upon all who come within the range of their depraved minds, it becomes a matter exceedingly serious, and demanding immediate and complete eradication. I know no subject of more importance; certainly we have the power to protect this City against the landing of so vile an addition to our population; the health, as well as the life and property of the people for whom you legislate, requires some action at your hands. I am confident the General Government will listen to any representations from you, relating to it, and interpose its national authority in our behalf. On the 2d instant I made this grievance the subject of an official communication to the President of the United States, a copy of which is annexed, marked A.

The constantly increasing expenses of the Almshouse Department, and the want of control of the Corporation over them, should not escape your notice. I am satisfied, that whatever may be thought as to the exercise of proper economy upon the part of the Governors of the Almshouse, there can be no doubt that one cause for the present large outlay required is the maintenance of persons who should be a charge upon a fund, under the exclusive control of the Emigrant Commissioners. It is evident that the object of creating this Board was to have full control over the whole subject, and to bear the entire costs of the support of these unfortunate people, at least until they have been five years in this country. In practice, this appears not to be its operation. At least a portion of the inmates of the institutions under the control of the Almshouse Governors, who are supported by the City, are properly chargeable to the Emigrant Commission. In my opinion the whole subject requires revision. An entire alteration of the present system is absolutely demanded. As it is now, the tax payers of this City have not only to support the poor of the City, and a portion of that belonging to the surrounding country, which find their way here, but also a very large portion of the paupers of every nation in Europe.

The absolute cost of supporting our own poor would be a trifle too small to be worthy of comment; but when required to perform the duty for so many other communities, its burden has become of too great a magnitude to be submitted to longer. The Board of Emigrant Commissioners was created in 1847, to protect and provide for the emigrants arriving at this port; a fund is provided for this purpose. It is a State institution, mostly under the control of officers appointed by the Governor and Senate, and, in all respects, independent of our municipal action. Its existence is a recognition of the position that the persons called emigrants should, in no respect, be a tax upon this county. As now conducted, it is a grievous tax. We support the emigrant sentenced to Blackwell's Island, and other City penal institutions. A large number of policemen are detailed especially for their protection, for which our Treasury pays. The Mayor's office, and no inconsiderable portion of his time are occupied in hearing and determining cases involving the rights and property of emigrants, to say nothing of that branch of his duties relating to the proper licensing and regulating of emigrant boarding-houses and runners. In my opinion the City should be relieved altogether from these duties and expenses. So far as the State assumes to take charge of these people, she should carry out the work entire, we should be relieved from it.

POLICE.

This department of the City Government is placed more directly under the personal supervision of the Mayor than others; and, in assuming its direction with the restricted power as to appointment and removal, which, after all, constitute the great elements of control, I feel much responsibility and concern; its present condition and discipline is susceptible of improvement.

There is an apparent want of energy and efficiency, which must arise from either defect in the system, or want of nerve and vigilance in those who direct it. It shall be my aim to remedy these omissions. I shall require the strictest accountability from the men, and also from the several officers, who shall, in all cases, be made responsible for the conduct of the subordinates under their command.

It was thought that making the police hold office during good behavior would remove it entirely from political influences. It may have had such an effect, to a degree; but while the power to appoint, suspend, and remove is political and elective, it will be expecting too much of human nature to suppose that political influence can be excluded altogether.

A perfect police system must be founded upon freedom of all influences, except those produced by merit, arising from a faithful and efficient discharge of duty.

When the generals of an army are periodically subjected to change, and in some measure by the votes and influence of the army itself, it will be almost impossible to remove the partisan elements, which, at every *election*, are necessarily aroused into activity.

The whole Police Board was elected at the late election; two of the late Board (the Recorder and City Judge) being candidates for reelection, and policemen would have been more or less than men, if they could have remained indifferent spectators of the result.

I am confident the Judiciary is not the proper authority for determining Police matters, nor are its members qualified, either by habits of life or train of reflection, to make good Commissioners. The Bench and the service would each be benefited by a separation. My colleagues on the present Police Board fully concur in these opinions.

It shall be my aim to impress all connection with the police that official merit, and not partisan influence, is what is expected of them; and so far as my power extends, it shall be exercised for the entire eradication of politics from the Department.

On the 1st of January instant, I issued new orders, a copy of which is annexed, (marked B,) and to which I call your attention, as developing the principles upon which I shall administer the Department. In connection with this subject, it may be proper for me to add, that there has been opened in the Mayor's office, under my direction, a book for recording complaints against the police, as well as for violations of the ordinances and laws, where charges will be entertained and acted upon by me in person.

The police are required for several purposes other than the protection of the public interests of the City, for which it should not be obliged to pay.

There is one squad of the reserve corps detailed for the duty of boarding vessels from foreign ports, with emigrant passengers, and other service rendered, before referred to, which should be paid from the fund of the Emigrant Commissioners. Many other policemen are stationed at the several railroad depots and ferries, and at places of public amusement, by request of the proprietors, and for the protection of their private interests, and not for public purposes. This expense should be borne by the parties requiring their services. In London, where the police system is said to be better than our own, such is the practice; and the General Government has adopted the same course with reference to the salaries of its Custom-House officers, when acting for private convenience or safety. About thirty thousand dollars would be thus saved.

The expense of the police force has attracted attention, and it has been properly suggested that it can be used for many public purposes, for which the City now pays heavily.

In considering the cost of the Police, it should not be forgotten that it is almost entirely made up of salaries. This department disburses little money for any other purpose. It makes no contracts and procures no supplies, and is confined to the disbursement of such sums, for compensation to the officers and men, as has been fixed by the Common Council. Be it more or less, no officer connected with it is in any way responsible. It is true, that much duty, now performed by subordinates under other departments, can be performed by the Police, without impairing its efficiency. My direction has already been given to the patrolmen to act as street inspectors, and to report, through their officers, to me, every instance when the contractor fails to clean the streets within his District. They have also been required to report all excavations made under the sidewalks or streets, by builders or others, the object of which is to supply information to the Commissioner of Streets, by which he can collect the legal claims of the City for appropriating to private use any portion of the streets.

If my recommendation of consolidating all business appertaining to streets into one Department, is carried out, many collateral branches can be put under the Police Department, without any detriment to it whatever.

There is no question that the several duties of policemen are entirely too light, in view of the necessity of materially lessening the number of public officers.

It is for you to legislate upon this recommendation, and you will find me ready to enforce its practical operation.

SPRING CHARTER ELECTION.

I cannot omit expressing my conviction that much benefit could be derived to the City, by separating the election for Charter officers from that for State or National officers.

As now conducted, our local interests are almost entirely lost sight of in the conflict on State or national issues. As the lesser is always absorbed by the greater, so is the apparently smaller affairs of our City Government lost sight of in the contest on candidates for higher offices.

The magnitude of our municipal interests calls for the closest scrutiny into the qualifications of persons to take charge of them, no other considerations than those connected directly with local questions should be included in the canvass for City rulers. The evils of frequent elections are of little importance as compared with the danger of the selection of improper men. In the struggle for a Governor or a President, persons entirely disqualified will sometimes slide unobserved into a local place of trust and power.

The election law, which places the candidates for County officers on the same ballot with candidates for State officers, increases the evil. At the late election there were twelve names on the same ballot; in the haste and excitement of election day, it is very difficult for even the most intelligent voter to select the names for whom he desires to vote when found upon the same ticket; but where the duty is imposed upon the illiterate or ignorant, it is seldom exercised, especially if there be a cunningly devised ballot, not permitting erasure or substitution.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Commissioners appointed to open the Central Park, are progressing with the work—since the organization of the Board, it has collected and examined evidence of title to the lands to be taken for the park; is causing the necessary surveys, maps of blocks and profiles of grades to be made; in personal view of the lands to be taken, and in procuring such information in regard thereto, as may serve to guide to a just valuation of the same; also in determining the area of assessment for special benefit, and procuring maps of the same, and in procuring evidence of the value of the improvements on the land to be taken, and are now engaged in the valuation of the lands themselves. It will be remembered that this park is to be bounded south by Fifty-ninth-street, north by One Hundred and Sixth-street, east by the Fifth-avenue, and west by the Eighth-avenue; and will comprehend an area of seven hundred and seventy-six acres, say 776

From which deduct, State Arsenal 14
Croton Reservoir 36
Proposed Reservoir 112
Streets and avenues 100
Belonging to the City .... 34 ... 388

Leaving to be paid for—acres 388

Which, by estimating at sixteen lots per acre, makes 6,208 lots to be paid for by the City, and by assessments upon contiguous property. The important question of the valuation of these lots have not as yet been positively fixed by the Commissioners. The subject is now before them, and I advise all who are interested to appear at their office. Another question of much public interest, in connection with this matter, is the territorial limit to which the Commissioners shall extend their assessments upon property of individuals, and what proportion of the whole cost shall be made a tax upon the City?

These questions are entirely under the control of the Commissioners. I am informed, unofficially, that the disposition of the Board is to extend the area of assessment three blocks east and west, and a greater distance north and south; and to make two-thirds of the whole cost payable by the City. If this be the determination, it can be easily ascertained about what sum the park will cost. Estimating the average value of the land at $500 per lot—a liberal estimate—the whole cost would be $3,104,000; deduct one-third to be paid by individuals whose property is supposed to be benefited, it will leave $2,069,000 to be paid for by the City—a smaller sum than was anticipated at the time of passing the act. The Commissioners expect to close their duties early in the ensuing Summer. There can be no doubt as to the necessity of some such park conveniently located on this island. In my opinion, future generations, who are to pay this expense, would have good reasons for reflecting upon the present generation, if we permitted the entire island to be taken possession of by population, without some spot like this, devoted to rural beauty, healthful recreation, and pure atmosphere.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It is to be regretted that we are still without some definite action in this matter. It is a year since the old Almshouse buildings, which for several years were used for the purposes of a court-house, were destroyed by fire, and no conclusion has yet been arrived at with reference *to the erection of the substitute. This should be one of* the first measures to receive attention.

The present City Hall and its appendages are insufficient. The accumulation of public business of all kinds has rendered it imperative upon this City, regardless of expense, to make provision for it without delay. Many plans for a new City Hall have been proposed, none of which have been examined by me, and of which I am not competent to judge, had they been. I will suggest, however, that inasmuch as the day cannot be far distant when that portion of the city lying south of Grand-street will be entirely occupied by wholesale business, to the exclusion of resident population, and that as a City Hall, to contain the courts and offices for the transaction of the municipal business should be in the vicinity of the numerical centre of population, where it is politic to expend large sums of money in permanent improvements in the Park, as now located. We have no guarantee that the next generation may not demand their removal to a more convenient position. There can be no doubt that public offices, to which all classes, without distinction, are drawn, should be equally accessible to the whole population.

Nor can I recommend the adoption of a proposition recently made in the Common Council, by which the Legislature is to appoint Commissioners to superintend the erection of a new City Hall. The folly of transferring further legislation for this City to Albany, except to get a Charter that will return to it a form of government commensurate to its wants, is so apparent, that I hope it will not be indulged in again. One legislative act after another has been adopted at Albany, until we are almost without any government whatever. There is now in preparation a proposition for the Legislature to appoint six Commissioners, with power to name every officer under the City Government, which, if it becomes a law, will give the extinguishing blow to what little power is left to the people of this City over their own municipal affairs.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Complaints are made of the largely increasing expense for Public School Education, and the want of power of the City Government over the disbursements of the Board of Education.

My attention has been called to this subject, and though there is, no doubt, room for improvement as it regards the economy evinced in the erection and fitting up of school-houses, yet the benefits derived from the system are of too great a magnitude to be jeoparded by illiberality in defraying its cost.

I have no doubt that it is the general approval of our Public Schools, as now conducted, that induces the people to submit to the present onerous taxation. The greatest improvements in the mode of culture adopted, and the evident advantage of the public schools over the private schools of this City, have made them the general academies of tuition for the children of nearly the whole population. The cost to us in taxation is not one-fifth the usual expense for an ordinary pay school education. Indeed there are few real estate owners, who cannot get his whole tax returned, by sending his children to the Public Schools, with the advantage of a better and more thorough education, and a discipline and moral training far more perfect than our fashionable "academies for young gentlemen" can pretend to.

Therefore, while discountenancing extravagance in any public department, yet having full confidence in the gentlemen who have charge of the public education of this City, and deeply appreciating the system, I cannot recommend any step towards interfering with the management of it, so long as it continues to improve in efficiency and public benefit; and holds, as it does now, the position of our brightest ornament, with the prospect of being the grateful source, from whence we are to derive yet higher honor, and more brilliant results.

REVISION OF THE ORDINANCES.

I cannot too earnestly impress upon you the necessity of a revision and a collecting of the ordinances into one or more volumes, and a codification of the laws applicable to this City. It would be almost incredible to a stranger to be told that there is no collection of the laws by which this City is governed.

A collection of ordinances has not been published since 1845, and of that but few copies remain; since 1845, material amendments have been made to the charter, and numerous resolutions and ordinances have been adopted, which are now to be found only by a voyage of discovery in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, with the chance being very much against success, even with the guide of the accommodating officers who have charge of that office. The memory of persons who have for many years been connected with the Common Council is the only index in existence.

The mere statement of the fact will, I am confident, procure action.

THE DOCKS.

The dock accommodations for the shipping of the City, is another subject which should receive notice. You need not be informed that at present they are totally inadequate, both in extent and quality. There is no commercial city in the world of the magnitude of New-York so deficient. Substantial stone or iron docks and piers should be constructed, which would not only be durable, but in the result far more economical than those now in use.

A funded debt could be created for the payment of the cost, leaving to posterity, who are to be the recipients of the advantages derived from the construction, the liquidation of the obligation. The present, as well as the future accommodations for the shipping, which constitute so great an element in our prosperity, demand some action at your hands on this subject.

NON-PAYMENT OF CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

Much distress has recently been caused to persons having demands against the City, owing to the non-payment of salaries, and for supplies furnished, and contracts performed. Great injury has resulted to many individuals of small means from this cause. At any time, disappointments of this kind bear oppressively, but at a period of great monetary stringency, like the present, it is a hardship exceedingly onerous, and should not again occur. Besides the wrong done to the party having a just claim, in omitting to meet the demand, the injury to the treasury is not insignificant. We need not be told that a poor paymaster has to pay higher prices than he who meets his engagements promptly.

It is not unreasonable to expect that the City creditors will provide themselves against the loss arising from the difficulty in getting their dues, by charging sufficiently to cover the loss arising from these delays. Without recommending any relaxation in adherence to the laws and ordinances governing the disbursement of money, I cannot omit to express the hope that you will take immediate means to prevent a recurrence of so great an evil to the creditors of the City, and preserve its faith and credit from dishonor.

RELIEF TO BROADWAY.

Another relief to the citizens could be found in the adoption of some mode to prevent the large collection of omnibuses in Broadway, below the Park. In my opinion this evil should not be longer permitted.

If the stages now permitted to go to the South Ferry were limited to one-half the present number, the whole difficulty would be remedied. The many lines entering Broadway below the Park not only obstruct the passage of each other, but frequently cut off entirely the passage of smaller vehicles. Foot-passengers are excluded almost entirely from the cross-walks.

This evil is increasing, though the Police, at an expense to the City, is kept on duty to prevent disorder, and to aid passengers in crossing.

The present laws deprive the Mayor of power over the omnibuses, so far as controlling their routes or their number, but I recommend that an ordinance be passed preventing any one line sending more than one stage in ten minutes, below the Park, in Broadway. The little inconvenience which this restriction would cause to persons having business below the Park would be of no consideration compared to the present difficulties.

I also recommend that the Russ pavement in Broadway be grooved. Though this beautiful and durable pavement is an ornament as well as advantage to the City, yet its smoothness renders it dangerous to horses. Its solidity retains moisture, which, when freezing, presents a surface of ice, rendering its use extremely dangerous.

CATTLE DRIVING.

The practice of driving cattle through the streets of the City is another evil calling for prompt action. It is an abuse which our citizens have submitted to too long. In my opinion this Common Council will deserve the severest censure, if, like its predecessors, it timidly shrinks from its duty in ridding us of this dangerous nuisance. Not only is the health of the whole population jeoparded by the unwholesome odors arising from the collection of these animals, but it not unfrequently occurs that life, limb, and property, are destroyed by it.

DIRTY STREETS.

In April, 1854, contracts were entered into for the cleaning of the streets and avenues of the City. The specifications of these contracts are stringent, and there would be no cause of complaint if the contractors performed them. They provide that every thoroughfare shall be thoroughly and properly cleaned and swept, and all the dirt, manure, ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings, of every kind, removed twice a week; and in Broadway and the leading avenues three times a week. If these conditions were complied with, there could be no grounds of complaint. I regret to say they have not been complied with, and though it is stated that in consequence of the low rates at which the contracts were taken, compliance is impossible without heavy loss; yet, in my opinion, there is no other resource than to demand a rigid fulfillment. If contracts are to be thrown up, or only half performed, at the will of contractors, because not profitable, the bargain is all on one side. Under this ruling, the City is to suffer in any event. So far as the law gives me power, I shall require a strict compliance with the existing contracts to clean the streets; and that I may know which of the contractors are derelict, the police have been ordered to make the condition of the streets, in their several beats, the subject of observation, and to report every day the result.

I am not prepared to make any recommendations with reference to the Executive Departments not alluded to herein. I shall communicate to you from time to time, such matters relating to them as call for your action.

FERNANDO WOOD.

THE MAYOR'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The following is the letter addressed by Mayor Wood to the President, (marked A,) in reference to the shipment of foreign paupers and criminals to this port:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

His Excellency, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States:

Dear Sir: There can be no doubt, that for many years, this port has been made a sort of penal colony for felons and paupers, by the local authorities of several of the continental European nations. The desperate character of a portion of the people arriving here from those countries, together with the increase of crime and misery among that class of our population, with other facts before us, prove, conclusively, that such is the case.

It is unnecessary to refer to the gross wrong thus perpetrated upon this City. It requires from me no allusion to the jeopardy of our lives and property from this cause. Men who, by a long career of crime and destitution have learned to recognize no laws, either civil or natural, cannot fail to produce feelings of terror at their approach.

The inherent right of every community to protect *itself from dangers arising from such emigration, cannot be questioned. New-York has submitted to it long* enough. The disease and pauperism arriving here, almost daily from abroad, is, of itself, a sufficient evil, but when to it is added crime, we must be permitted to remonstrate. We ask the interference of the General Government; as it is its duty to protect us from foreign aggression, with ball and cannon, so is it its duty to protect us against an enemy more insidious and destructive, though coming in another form.

I call your attention to this subject, hoping it will receive from you that action which its very great importance to the whole country demands.

I am very truly yours, &c.,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....Friday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 10, 13, 14, 20, 24, 28, 29, 30, 38, 44.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*.—Part 1—Nos. 2943, 2087, 2941, 1409, 3002, 3014, 3031, 1320, 1280, 691, 1209, 1248, 1314 to 1342.

Common Pleas—Part 1.—Nos. 139, 141 to 143, 145 to 149, 152, 153, 158 to 161.—Part 2—Nos. 92, 106, 107, 110 to 113, 114 to 110, 122, 123, 125, 126, 156, 157. A calendar of causes to be tried by the Court will be called on Thursday, Jan. 18—it consists of Nos. 49, 86, 124, 199, 230, 229, 338, 364, 435, 508, 533, 625 and 660.

Superior Court.—Nos. 245, 240, 341, 342, 344 to 350, 352, 369, 359, 361 to 365, 367 to 369, 372 to 374, 378 to 386, 388 to 390, 107.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jan. 11.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The case of *John W. Schmidt* et al. vs. *The bark George Nicholaus, her cargo and freight,* was heard this morning.

This libel is filed to recover the amount of a bottomry bond for $4,658, executed by the master of the bark upon the bark, her cargo and freight, while in distress in Rio Janeiro in March, 1852, and bound with her cargo to some port of discharge in the United States.

The owners of the guano with which the bark was laden object to the right of the master to bind the cargo by a bottomry bond, and say that there were other vessels in Rio at the time, and that the duty of the master was to have transhipped the cargo instead of raising money by bottomry.

For libelants, Messrs. Betts and Donohue; for claimants, Mr. Lord.

The Court then took up the case of *The United States Mail Steamship Company* vs. *The bark John Potter.*—This libel is filed to recover salvage as against the bark, for services rendered to her by the steamship *George Law* on the 22d of August last. The bark had left Havana bound to New-York, and had lost her captain and mate by the yellow fever, so that she had no navigator, and had a flag of distress flying. The *George Law*, then bound to New-York with a large number of passengers and a cargo of $1,000,000 in gold and upwards among other things, ran down to her and put on board of her the third officer, Mr. Wendell, who, though attacked himself severely by the yellow fever, succeeded in bringing her to New-York. The bark and her cargo were worth about $15,000, and the libelants claim salvage therefor.

The claimants, admitting the fact of the death of the master and mate of the bark, deny that there was any danger of her being lost, as she was right in the track of vessels bound to New-York, and say that the steamer only stopped about an hour, did not go out of her course at all, and that the third mate had the [illegible] when he came on board. They deny any [illegible] on the part of the steamer or the libelants, except the third mate, and they were always willing to give him a large remuneration.

For libelants, Messrs. Clark and Ropes. For claimants, Messrs. Betts and Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Jan. 11.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

SLANDER DAMAGES.

Sutton vs. *Sinclair.*—This is an action for slander. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant called him a thief, and said that he stole a plaster ornament belonging to the defendant.

The defendant denies the slander, and sets up a justification.

For the plaintiff, S. K. & F. B. Wightman; for the defendant, Young & Ruthven and Chauncey Schaffer.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Jan. 11.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

TROVER ASSIGNMENT.

Shephard vs. *Bent.*—This action is brought by the assignee of John Mason under the following circumstances:

An action was commenced in the Common Pleas by Mr. Bent in January, 1854, and an attachment was issued on which a lot of property was taken which belonged to Mr. Mason. Mr. Mason had, however, he contends, previously assigned his property, these goods among others, to the plaintiff, Mr. Shephard, for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Shephard now brings this suit to recover damages, claiming that the goods belonged at that time to him.

E. Mott, Esq., for plaintiff; James T. Brady, Esq., for defendant.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

"EXCAVATIONS FOR BUILDING—IS THE CORPORATION LIABLE TO PERSONS SUFFERING ACCIDENTS THEREFROM?"

Logan vs. *The Mayor of New-York.*—The plaintiff alleges that at 10 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 8, 1853, it being then very dark, he was passing up Nassau-street on foot, and when opposite premises Nos. 115 and 117, on the westerly side of said street, between Fulton and Beekman-streets, where certain excavations had been made in the sidewalk, he stumbled and fell head foremost into them.

It is alleged that they were not protected by any barrier or illumined by lanterns. By reason of this gross negligence of the Corporation in not sufficiently protecting passengers on the sidewalks, the defendant was precipitated into the pit, to a distance of 12 or 14 feet, and with such violence that he was severely injured, and was conveyed to the Hospital, where he remained for some time, and now claims damages for his injuries and for loss of time and labor, to the amount of $[illegible].

The defendants deny any carelessness or negligence on their part, and generally controvert all the allegations of fact contained in the complaint. They also moved that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that the Corporation is not liable, because that there was no connection between the defendants and these excavators, no notice having been given to them. A Corporation ordinance had provided that no pavement should be excavated without a condition precedent to show authority and permission, wherefore the person making the excavation, and not the defendants, is liable.

The Court decided to allow these questions to go up to General Term, and directed the Jury to pass upon two questions of fact only; first, whether there was sufficient protection at these excavations to provide for the safety of foot passengers, exercising ordinary care and discretion—and secondly, if there was not, what amount of damages the plaintiff had suffered.

The liability of the Corporation would be decided by the Court above. He expressed a decided wish that this question of the liability of private persons, or of the Corporation, for the excavating or insufficiently protecting these large pits in front of buildings, into which people so frequently fall and were injured, might be settled definitely by some competent tribunal. The case was accordingly given to the Jury on these two questions.

After deliberation, the Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $50, subject to the opinion of the Court.

F. G. Young and L. E. Shepard for the plaintiff. Messrs. Lawrence and Anderson for the defendants.

MARINE COURT—Jan. 11.

Before Judge Thompson.

ACTION ON NOTES.

Ireland & Harrington vs. *Emeline & Schrider.*—The plaintiffs made their joint note for $333, dated Aug. 1, 1854, and payable in four months thereafter. The note was then handed to a Mr. Haskins, a broker, for the purpose of getting it discounted for the plaintiffs. Mr. Haskins applied to Mr. Walters for the money, who took the note, and said if he could use it he would give him the money on it. Walters went to the defendants, at their store, No. 3 Maiden-lane, and passed the note over to them for a bill of goods. The plaintiffs, hearing of this proceeding, went to the defendants and demanded a return of the note.

The defendants refused to deliver it. This action is brought against Emeline & Schrider for wrongfully detaining from the plaintiffs the note. The Court held that the defendants were the *bona fide* owners and holders of the note for a good and valuable consideration; that Walters was fully authorized by Haskins to use the note, and that upon a failure to pay over the amount of the same to either Haskins or the plaintiffs, Walters was the party to whom the plaintiffs should look for their remedy. Judgment for the defendant.

Charles Bonell vs. *W. T. Batchelor and others.*—The plaintiff brings his action upon two promissory notes made by the defendants for $478 63. The defendants, W. T. Batchelor, Chester H. Sandford and David Murray, constitute the firm of W. T. & Co. The defence to the action was that the note had been paid. The note was originally given by defendants to one James Murray, who endorsed it over to Austin B. Trowbridge for a bill of marble. The plaintiff then discounted it for Trowbridge before it became due. After the note was given James Murray purchased goods to the amount of $[illegible], which he is represented as agreeing to have applied on these two notes. But it appears that at the time of this purchase the notes were not his; and that the plaintiff took the note without any knowledge of any equities which may have existed between any of the prior parties thereto. Judgment for plaintiff for $486 18 and costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS....Jan. 11.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

BANKS.

Beware of bad banks. Yesterday in this Court Edward Kerrigan was tried for attempting to pass a "false token"—the same being a bill for one dollar on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, purporting to be redeemable at No. 68 Wall-street.

The case was so loose that Judge Stuart charged the Jury not to entertain the complaint. A "false token" must purport to represent a bank which never had been in existence. If a bank had been in existence twenty years ago and its bills were long since worthless, these bills would not be "false tokens" in the meaning of the statute. The Jury were bound to discharge the defendant. Verdict, Not Guilty.

Mexican News—The Alvarez Revolution.

Perpetual motion has at length been obtained. The balances in which are weighed the fates of Santa Anna's forces and the Revolutionists of Acapulco swing without a moment's rest. By the *North Star* we have a paper from Acapulco, which narrates a long list of skirmishes, giving the victory each time to Alvarez and his troops.

By the next budget from New-Orleans we shall have City of Mexico papers, in which we shall see that Santa Anna's forces have whipped the Alvarezes most unmercifully at every point. Victory makes short trips from the Eastern to the Western coast of the Continent, and never perches for more than an instant upon either party's banner. The pen certainly is more mighty than the sword. When Santa Anna went in person to the South to subdue the revolt, his sword was ineffectual—and he hurried back just in season to prop his Republican throne which was toppling over. But the ministers' pens killed off Alvarez, imprisoned his best men and laid hundreds out cold and stark in the passes. But these hosts that Mexican rumor kills, have a sprightly and prompt resurrection, and the pen wounds are not often fatal. Reliable news from out those quarters is an exceedingly scarce article. We gather from what we hear that Alvarez is in good spirits and ready for his foes,—but this is quite all that the "important accounts" amount to.

From Buenos Ayres.

By the brig *Jas. Castle*, from Buenos Ayres, we learn that no Freights were to be had for the United States. Several American vessels had left, most of which were bound to Rio Janeiro.

Tahiti.

Tahiti dates are to Oct. 29. On the 26 of August, the Queen opened the sessions of the Legislative Assembly. A great deal of ceremony was observed. The hall was magnificently decorated with flags and evergreens. The shipping in the harbor displayed the flags of their respective nations. The corvette *Moselle* fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and the Queen's husband, Ariifaaite, delivered a long speech.

A fire broke out Aug. 26, in Tahiti, which threatened at one time to destroy the town. Owing to extraordinary exertions on the part of the inhabitants, aided by the crews of the vessels in port, its progress was arrested.

On the 22d October, the Government decided to establish a Penitentiary for females convicted of drunkenness. A laundry is to be connected with the establishment, in which the women are to be employed, the profits arising from which are to be devoted to their maintenance.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1855.

[illegible] Times for the Mails.

THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) [illegible] every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers [illegible] in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

THE WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Congressional.

A number of new bills were introduced into the Senate yesterday—among them was one, by Mr. FISH, to authorize the construction of a Custom-House, Post-Office and Court-House at Plattsburg, New-York. The Compensation bill was discussed at considerable length. Mr. GILLETT was opposed to the bill in so far as it related to the pay of Members of Congress, because there was not a fair system of mileage connected with the proposed increase. And, in fact, he objected to it altogether. If Members of the State Legislature could live on from two to four dollars a day, he could not see why Members of Congress could not keep out of the Sheriff's hands on eight dollars; neither could he understand if State Judges could live upon $2,500 a year, why the Judges of the United States Courts could not keep fat enough on $4,500. Mr. BADGER was, of course, surprised at the remarks of Mr. GILLETT; others differed with him—among them was Mr. TOUCEY, his colleague, who thought it bad policy to pay public servants small wages.

In the House, the conduct of Sam was again scrutinized by Mr. CHANDLER, of Philadelphia, who replied to the late Know-Nothing speech of Mr. BANKS. He endeavored to prove that the Pope does not claim a right to interfere with the political relations of any other country than that of which he is himself the subject; and declares himself ready, with every other Catholic, to resist such assumption, should it ever be made. Mr. COXE defended the Whig party, and briefly supported the Know-Nothings.

The Baltic's News.

The weekly foreign budget by the present arrival is not particularly stirring, though in some respects quite interesting. The siege of Sebastopol progresses slowly. The intermediate events, since the last steamer, are not important on the side of the Allies. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea is somewhat emboldened, and a report *via* Warsaw, runs to the effect that a part of the Naval force—in officers and marines—has been transferred from the Baltic to Sebastopol. The condition of the British Army in the Crimea is the text of a severe criticism on the military policy of the Government in the London *Times*, which will be found copied on another page. The case is strongly put, and the degree of suffering represented by the writer will create surprise. Equally remarkable, however, is the fact that such developments should emanate from the leading journal of England. The charge is direct—not by implication—that *the Army has no head*. Lord RAGLAN has but too evidently fallen short of the hopes of the nation; else the *Times*, which with all its sturdy independence, is generally the first to smell the popular breeze, would scarcely venture to make a headless chief of the Commander in the Crimea. Nor is this all. The same journal takes issue with and defies the President of the Council, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to make good the doctrine which he propounded in the Commons, that only men perfectly familiar with the art of war itself, should indulge in military criticism, and even they not too freely at a distance from the scene of action. The conclusion arrived at by the *Times* is that "the more a subject is discussed the less professional it becomes," professional critics not being always the most impartial.

Turning to politics and diplomacy, the Speech of the French Emperor will be found of primary interest; next to which is a Diplomatic Council reported at Vienna,—the result of which, as far as known, was the exchange of notes between England, France and Austria, and a request for time by the Russian Ambassador. Our private London correspondent thinks that this movement strengthens his previously expressed opinion, that some sort of peace will be patched up. There are various opinions as to the practical end, if any, of the special mission from Prussia to the English Court.

From Spain there is a report that the subject of Cuba is being considered by the Ministry. The King of Naples is in trouble with the Jesuits. From India, assurances are given that DOST MAHOMMED, the ruler of Affghanistan, and who holds Cabul, the "key to India," has entered into friendly communication with the English Government, and is disposed to thwart the intrigues of twenty years' standing of the Czar of Russia. The Khan of Khelat has given assurances that he will treat Britain's enemies as his enemies, and will protect the frontier Province of the Scinde from all encroachments.

Commercially the accounts represent a very steady state of markets at Liverpool, and a stable confidence in the English Funds in London. The new French Loan of a hundred millions of dollars has somewhat unsettled the Paris Exchange.

"A Hint to Our Brethren."

A passage in the French Imperial Speech will attract attention on this side the Atlantic. It intimates that the Western Powers, so recently and happily united in bonds of good fellowship, "have the same views, and the same intentions animate the two Governments in *all parts of the globe*." The *Morning Chronicle's* Paris correspondent—said to be a very well informed gentleman, and high in favor in official quarters—puts the self-answering question, whether these words be not "intended as hints to our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic that their motions are watched on this." Now, "our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic" may rest assured of one thing—the perfect indifference with which we regard their vigilance. It will utterly fail to influence our policy in any way. It would, however, be prudent in *our* brethren on the other side of the Atlantic to be somewhat less lavish of *hints*. We, on this side of the same Atlantic, are rather of a quick understanding, and are even accused of "guessing" too much. We might be left, one would think, to our proper means of discrimination in making out what is or what is not intended for us in an ambigious phrase from one or another despot of Europe. *Hints*, if originating in good will, are superfluous, and if intended as a *menace*, why, then, they are ridiculous, so far as we are concerned, and anything but politic in those who utter them. English journalists and French Ministers ought to remember that hints of this last sort are only efficient in stirring up bad blood in a people who have naturally no love to spare for despots.

A New County—Division of Orange and Ulster.

A proposition to divide Orange County, and to form from portions of it and Ulster a new County, is again seriously entertained. Orange County is one of the richest and most extensive in the State. It is forty miles long, with Newburg, on the Hudson, and Port Jervis, on the Delaware, for extremities. Thirty miles broad, it includes many rich towns in its limits. The centre of the County is the half-shire town of Goshen, located midway between Newburg and Port Jervis, and lying in a valley celebrated for its products. The Courts are held alternately at Newburg and Goshen; but the offices of the County Clerk, Surrogate and other public functionaries, and the County Prison, are situated in Goshen—that place being central to all points. There are two Court-houses. The Sheriff resides at Newburg, and the Deputy at Goshen. As it now exists, the County has a complete duality. Neither the inland nor river Capital has a monopoly of business, and the officers of the County have a brisk account in traveling expenses from one point to another.

The proposed division would include in the River County, (to be formed partly from Ulster,) the towns of Newburg, New-Windsor, Montgomery, Crawford, Shawangunk, Plattekill and New-Paltz. The leading towns in the western section would be Goshen, Florida, Middletown, Port Jervis and Chester. Probably, in case of a division, the new County would have its County-seat at Newburg, and the present name of Orange be retained by the section of which Goshen would be the Capital. We believe there is a feeling among the residents of the County in favor of a division. The change would obviate many inconveniences which are now experienced in reaching the County towns; and the population of the County (57,145 in 1850) is sufficiently large, with the additions from Ulster, to constitute two fair-sized Counties,—each of which would possess within itself the elements of sturdy growth.

Outrages in Texas other than Indian.

Of Indian outrages in Texas we never receive a letter or a paper from Texas-ward that we have not a supply sufficient to glut the most ravenous relishers of the horrible. Of certain other outrages there we less frequently hear. But occasionally a German paper from that region—that has not the fear of mere English readers before its eyes—comes to hand, in which the barbarities practiced by whites upon whites, are narrated with a minuteness of shocking detail before which Indian outrages pale into common-place scalpings and infant-brainings.

Now, the great and sore trouble of all Southern Texas is, that the Slaves will run away. Some one hundred and fifty were thus lost to the Western part of the State last year. The vicinity of the Mexican border is too strong a temptation for the poor, weak-minded colored people, and whenever they get—for their own good of course—a flogging unusually severe, are liable to terrible attacks of "*drapetomania*," which they seldom recover from until they are across the line and in the land presided over by Republican SANTA ANNA. The impression prevails throughout Texas, that when a negro is taken with this disease, (it is DR. CARTWRIGHT, of New-Orleans, who discovered that running away was a veritable disease, to be treated by kind attention, full feeding, good clothing and humanity,) there is a white man at the bottom of it. Instinctively they look for a Mexican or a Yankee as the instigator. Lately, four slaves suddenly were missing from a plantation. The people, who collected in a mass to consider the misfortune, went to the house of the mother of one of the fugitives to make inquisition. The miserable old woman, frightened half out of her wits, told them that a white man had seduced them away. He had planned it, she said, that they were to go with him towards the frontier; he was to sell them to a planter, from whom they were to run away and meet him again; then he was to resell them, and so on, until, having raised money enough to get a snug piece of real estate over the line, the five were to reunite and enjoy the profits of the speculation together. Upon this testimony alone, without Jury or Judge, the white man was taken and summarily hung. We expect such things in Chili. None are surprised to hear of Gen. MORAN taken prisoner, Court-martialed, and shot in a trice. But the country we speak of is American. Its debts are our debts—its inhabitants our fellow-citizens. Nor do such stories figure in the American papers. "Items" are not so valuable there. It is left for the German paper of the vicinity to tell the story.

In another town, when it was rumored that sundry negroes had been tempted away by a suspicious white skin, the legal gentlemen of the place met and agreed by public resolution that they would not defend any man *accused of the crime of running off negroes!* Nothing but the best authority provokes us to believe in the truth of such outrages upon justice as this.

For Indian outrages, the sovereign remedy, if we are to put faith in Presidential Messages and Secretaries' Reports, is an additional force of Rangers, sent out by the General Government. But another class of outrages this remedy would only aggravate—to wit, the following: A company freshly arrived in the Lone Star State saw fit to celebrate the happy occasion for the now well-protected community, by a drunken debauch. In the course of it they tore down dwelling-houses, killed sheep, and most miscellaneously wrought out all sorts of mischief. Their gallant commander was a gentleman; but he had a company of desperadoes to deal with, and all his threats, admonitions and entreaties were vain. Between Indians, riotous soldiers and a populace so keenly-scented for negro-thieves, we fancy that the quiet laboring people of Texas have anything else than a dull or sleepy life of it.

Is there no Work for those who want it?—Wages and Labor.

Is the public work of the City all finished? Is there nothing to set our unwillingly idle men to work at? The old, burnt-out City Hall still cumbers the ground; why should it any longer? To clear off that portion of the Park would employ some hands that now are idle. Why not adopt Councilman WILD's project, and commence clearing it away!

Long time we have brooded over the new reservoir. But it seems from a communication sent by the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board to the Mayor, that there is nothing which the City can now do towards its construction without waste. "There is, however," he adds, "a considerable amount of work to be done in the Eighth-avenue, in excavating the trench for the new main, which is to be brought from the upper reservoir to supply the western portion of the City. This work could be done now, and most advantageously to the interests of the City, provided the restriction of the 12th section of the amended Charter (which prohibits any expenditure of money in an amount exceeding $250, unless by contract,) could in any manner be obviated." The objections of the Board are weighty, and unfortunately, sound. We trust that the 12th section will speedily be amended for this emergency.

This is no time to parley about the *cheapest way* of securing metropolitan improvements. No matter if the days begin late and end early. No matter if men cannot work to the best advantage now. Let work be given out. Let good wages be given—not the best, perhaps, lest workmen be tempted to rush in from the country to do the work.

They say that "they who are so noisy for work are not the best workmen; that they want the highest wages and will do their work but poorly if set at it." Try them. If they are poor workmen discharge them and get better ones. But humanity pleads for the giving out of such jobs as can be taken up at once, and wise policy certainly would indicate that the City should get its work done at a disadvantage rather than add to its burden of pauperism, and thrust down, into the degradation of the charity-fed, men who lack nothing but work to take care of themselves.

But misfortunes thicken. Yesterday the merchants had a meeting, and resolved that they could not longer pay the present prices of laborers about the wharves and upon the shipping. Hard news this for the laborers, and upon its heels all advice will be but ungraciously received. All last Spring labor had capital under its thumb. It dictated higher wages and it got them,—not willingly indeed, but it got them. Now the Hard Times has both capital and Labor under its thumb, and Capitalists, in self-defence, insist that they can no more afford to pay the late high prices, than the laborers can to receive the low rates of which they complained a year ago. The pressure we must not forget is equally upon all, the rich and the poor. Compel employers to stick by your old terms and they fail, dragging in their ruin each a hundred others. Does not the pressure of the times warrant to the sticklers for high wages an abandonment, temporarily, of their claims? Is it now dishonorable to compromise? When the Commodore in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard announced that workmen must take less wages or none at all, we blamed the Government, which is rich and could afford to be the last, that it should be among the first to increase the prevalent distress by cutting down wages. Are we not right in urging men now to work for what they can get, when to get work at all is so difficult? Or is the old maxim wrong, and is "half a loaf" no "better than no bread?"

Meanwhile, be it remembered that the agricultural interest suffers no distress. Labor is in demand upon the farms all about us. We hear it from all quarters—the call for help at good paying prices. The land is not cursed. Farmers grow rich this year as last, and the products of the fields have seldom netted more to their cultivators than now. The hint should be heeded by those who *can* get into the country. Not all can do it, and we would be duly mindful of this fact as we say it.

Courage! friends. Until the farming interest suffers, we cannot starve nor be utterly ruined. Banks may break, but after a while they redeem their notes. Mercantile houses fail; business generally suffers a paralysis, but after a wholesome, though most painful depletion, we are sure to come up again all right. The Winter is working off rapidly; coal falls slightly in price; provisions scarcely hold their own; and this Winter weathered, God helping, better times must shine in upon us.

Bar Meeting.

A meeting of the Bar of the City will be held to-morrow at 2 o'clock in the Common Pleas Chamber, to take action relative to the loss of the *Arctic*.

City Reform—Special Message of Mayor Wood.

Mayor WOOD has addressed to the Common Council a long and interesting Special Message. In it, he reviews the affairs of the City, so thoroughly that no stone is left unturned. The brevity of the Mayor's Inaugural having afforded him but brief space for comment, the present opportunity for suggestions and recommendations is fully improved. In the midst of a good share of words, Mr. WOOD shows sound sense; and his remarks on the general conduct of the City Government will meet with hearty approbation.

The Message sets out with a detailed statement of the City Debt, with the announcement that citizens "do not believe that all of the money appropriated for City expenditures is devoted to public wants." In the Mayor's opinion, a close scrutiny of the items composing the accounts of the disbursing officers will show that unnecessary outlays have tended to augment the amount of the annual taxes. To relieve the Treasury of the heavy demands which are made upon it, and to take from individuals in the employ of the City those perquisites which they have hitherto enjoyed, seem to be the leading ideas of the Message. Heavy outlays for street-openings, grading, paving and sewering, are inveighed against, with a degree of earnestness that will find a hearty echo in the breasts of all tax-payers. The want of unity among the *six* different Departments which exercise partial control over the streets, is one of the principal causes of trouble. The appointment and feeing of Commissioners is another fruitful source of outlay. As a remedy, the Mayor recommends the appointment of a permanent Board of Commissioners, who shall have power to appoint permanent Surveyors.

A proposition to tax the City Railroad cars more heavily is a good one. The Mayor calculates upon a revenue of $40,000 from this source, besides incidental advantages. Taxation of foreign property in the City is likewise recommended.

An important feature of the Message is that portion which relates to Emigrants. The recent developments in the Police Courts have opened a chapter in this history that will bear study. That convicts and paupers from abroad should be sent to us for maintenance, is a species of sharp practice that finds no favor in the Mayor's eyes. The increase of crime, the prevalence of destitution among emigrants, the distresses of the poor at the present moment, are undoubtedly to be traced, in a considerable degree, to the arrival of so many miserable people from countries whence they have been actually *expelled*, either for crimes committed, or because their own Governments decline to contribute to their support. Upon this point, the Mayor dwells with force; not in the Message only, but also in a communication addressed to President PIERCE, a copy of which is appended to the document.

The Police is censured for inefficiency, and the reorganization of the Board of Police Commissioners is earnestly recommended. The Central Park is spoken of respectfully, as a praiseworthy enterprise.

With reference to the erection of a new City Hall, Mr. WOOD hints the propriety of fixing upon a more central location than the Park. In conclusion, he favors us with the following remonstrance—being a still stronger repetition of the sentiments uttered in the Inaugural Address:

"Nor can I recommend the adoption of a proposition recently made in the Common Council, by which the Legislature is to appoint Commissioners to superintend the erection of a new City Hall. The folly of transferring further legislation for this City to Albany, except to get a Charter that will return to it a form of government commensurate to its wants, is so apparent, that I hope it will not be indulged in again. One legislative act after another has been adopted at Albany, until we are almost without any government whatever. There is now in preparation a proposition for the Legislature to appoint six Commissioners, with power to name every officer under the City Government, which, if it becomes a law, will give the extinguishing blow to what little power is left to the people of this City over their own municipal affairs."

Amusements.

The ACADEMY last evening presented a truly splendid and gratifying appearance—splendid for the numbers present there, and gratifying as an evidence of effort in a good cause. The parquette, balcony boxes, first, second and third tiers, with all the proscenium boxes, were completely crowded. In the amphitheatre (so called because it is *not* an amphitheatre) there were probably five hundred persons. It was, we are disposed to believe, the largest audience that ever assembled in New-York for a musical entertainment. The activity of the gentlemen of the Committee, and their cordial cooperation with GRISI, MARIO, SUSINI, BADIALI and the other artistes who volunteered on this excellent occasion, are worthy of the highest commendation. They were doubtless amply repaid by the gratification such an attendance could not fail to produce.

Of the concert itself we can truly speak in terms of the highest praise. Every item in the programme was a gem of the purest water, and lost none of its brilliancy in the hands of the artistes. We have seldom listened to a programme more completely satisfactory.

Early in the evening Signor SALARERT announced that Signora DONOVANI would not sing—from indisposition, of course. We noticed that Madame GRISI was not entirely free from cough. The disappointment was amply compensated by Signors BADIALI and SUSINI, who volunteered a duet to supply the vacancy.

The proceeds of the concert will assuredly be something considerable. We hope they will be applied with discrimination and impartiality.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—An "Original Locomotive, Classical, Odyssey-ical, Musical, Scenical, Warlike bit of Tomfoolery, called 'Circe and her Magic Cup,'" was produced here last night. There is some accuracy in this tortuous title; it is a "bit of Tomfoolery"—the worst bit it was possible to select, we sincerely trust. It is utterly unworthy of notice, and our only reason for mentioning its production is in sympathy with Mr. BURTON, who in placing a bald and worthless work on the stage, has displayed a most desperate inclination to make it succeed. The dresses, scenery, and music are good. Some military evolutions in the last scene were also really clever. Beyond these items, there is nothing to commend. We were fortunate enough not to learn the author's name.

"Circe and her Magic Cup" was received with disapprobation, and was not announced for repetition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Homestead and Pacific Railroad Bills—The Collins Line Appropriation.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1855.

The Homestead bill, as an amendment to COBB's Land Graduation bill, was laid out cold and stiff in the House to-day; but it will be borne in mind that this is no evidence of its absolute defeat. Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, has made a gallant and judicious fight for it, and will not permit himself to be discouraged by to-day's *contretemps*. His motto is to stand to the guns while the planking holds together; and bold, determined energy, and judicious management may, another day, retrieve the failure of this; as the Homestead will come up again as a distinct and independent proposition. Before that time, Mr. DAWSON may make many friends for it if he tries, as he undoubtedly will; and he only needs to change about a dozen votes to triumph.

The Pacific Railroad projects multiply. We have already four on the carpet, and it is understood Mr. RUSK will introduce still another to-morrow. Since Senator GWIN took his seat, the hopes of the Pacific Railroad men are reviving a little. The Senator's indomitable energy and extraordinary tact, give him decided influence here among all classes, and upon the construction of the Pacific Railroad he has set his heart. It will go hard if he does not succeed in some movement looking to the successful initiation of that enterprise.

I have repeatedly said, of late, that the Pacific Railroad bill pending in the House is dead—and for reasons stated. Of the truth of that assertion I am perfectly satisfied. It needed no seer to predict it, when the gentlemen having it in charge postponed its consideration for the sake of letting the Nebraska bill be taken up. Good Pacific Railroad men then said that if the latter measure was not of more importance to the constituents of Representative MCDOUGAL than the Nebraska bill, he might have the latter and do without the Railroad. He ought to understand this, and if he really does want a Pacific Railroad bill to pass, retire gracefully from the leadership of the measure in the House.

Mr. DOUGLAS has introduced into the Senate a Pacific Railroad bill, which I enclose for publication. [The bill will be found on our Sixth Page—EDS.] This scheme evidently has many friends, and may unite different sections of the country heartily in its favor. It will be seen that, to aid in constructing railroads and telegraphs to the Pacific, it purposes to grant alternate sections of land in aid of three different routes,—the Northern, or STEVENS' route—the Central, or BENTON's route, and the Southern, or TEXAS route. The chief element of success claimed for this bill is, that it leaves open to competition all the principal routes, and that the friend of each, therefore, is inclined to vote for it, because perfectly satisfied that the road by *his* route will be first built, as it is clear that the successful route will be the one which combines the greatest natural advantages with the greatest amount of capital, and each man is satisfied that the route he is in favor of is the one which best answers this description. With a new leadership in the House, I am not sure that some such bill as this may not pass; but I have not had sufficient opportunity to examine it to be entirely satisfied as to what are its merits or demerits.

The Judiciary Reform bill now under discussion in the Senate is destined to defeat, unless I greatly miscalculate. The proposition to make ten new United States Circuit Judges is looked upon with a good deal of distrust; nor are there many who like the idea of relieving the Supreme Court Judges from Circuit duties. A Judge of the Supreme Court for the California Circuit will probably be provided, but nothing more.

There is a good deal of indignant comment here upon an assault made yesterday in the columns of one of your cotemporaries, upon Senator RUSK in connection with the Collins line appropriation. If there is an honorable, high-minded man in the Senate, it is the Senator from Texas. No man in that body possesses more bold, frank independence of character; and no one enjoys more the respect and love of all who are brought in contact with him than he. He is honest, generous, incorruptible and patriotic, and withal, one of the wisest statesmen and ablest tacticians the country can boast. I have heard no one speak on the subject who does not concur in pronouncing the assault upon him gratuitous and malicious.

The *Union* about a month ago had reliable intelligence that HORATIO SEYMOUR would "be declared Governor of the State of New-York," and only a few days ago, it was just as confident that Gen. SHIELDS would be reelected to the Senate from Illinois. Wonder if the editor has heard the news from Albany lately, or whether he has noticed the fact that the Anti-Nebraska men have a majority of sixteen, at least, in the Illinois Assembly? In Iowa, too, with what a yell of triumph the "Democracy" hailed the defeat of FITZ HENRY WARREN! Do they like HARLAN any better? It is *said* that he is one of those terrible fellows—the SEWARD men. S.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

The Legislature—Who will be Senator next?

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

SPRINGFIELD, (Ill.) Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855.

To-day closes the first week of the present session of the Illinois Legislature.

No bills of general importance have been passed, nor much business of any kind accomplished.

The Governor's Message was read to the two Houses on Wednesday, which was a short, but sensible, well written document, showing conclusively that our State would be enabled to pay off her public debt in less than nine years.

Sufficient indications have been given by various motions and votes to show that a prohibitory liquor law will be passed.

'Tis only necessary to state that Judge LOGAN, the member from Sangamon County, has prepared a bill on this subject, to satisfy every friend of temperance and reform that the bill will be all and just what the evils of the liquor traffic demand.

Next week will be mainly occupied by the discussion of resolutions, instructing our Senators to vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. Resolutions of instruction will be passed. We shall then see how much regard Senator DOUGLAS has for "popular sovereignty"—the will of the people—as expressed by their representatives in the General Assembly of the State. The election last November turned upon the Nebraska question. No one would have the hardihood to question but that the majority of the present Legislature truly represent the feelings of a vast majority of the people of the State of Illinois. No one doubts, who is acquainted with the insatiate ambition for place and power which festers in the heart of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, but that he will disobey these instructions, and defy the people of Illinois, and cling to his Senatorial seat.

The election for a United States Senator will next occupy the attention of the Legislature. Gen. SHIELDS' term of office will expire on the 4th of March next. It may be difficult to say who will take his place. It is a fixed fact that he can not be returned, nor any Nebraska man. An anti-Nebraska man will be elected, but who is to be that man is very questionable. ABRAM LINCOLN is at present the most prominent candidate among the anti-Nebraska members; but it should be borne in mind that this element is composed of Whigs, Anti-Nebraska Democrats and Fusionists. RICHARD YATES and ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS, (both of whom enjoy the unlimited confidence of the Whig party of Illinois, have their friends, and may prove more formidable candidates than Mr. LINCOLN before the balloting comes. The Anti-Nebraska Democrats will probably select as their candidate either Judge TRUMBULL, [illegible], or UNDERWOOD. There will be no election on the first ballot, nor at all till the Anti-Nebraska strength is concentrated on one candidate. I am inclined to think that when fifty-one votes are given for one man, that man will be HON. RICHARD YATES, who now so ably and faithfully represents the Capital District of Illinois. He has endeared himself to the friends of freedom by his bold and manly opposition to the Nebraska bill. His success in obtaining an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Illinois River, and his well-known attachment to every just measure of internal improvement, have gained him many friends outside of his party; his integrity and activity and industry in Congress; his attention to the wants of his constituents, and to the general interests of the whole State, have made him a strong man throughout the State, and one whose election to the Senate of the United States would be hailed by the people with a cordiality of feeling extended to no other man. Mr. LINCOLN is a very popular man with the Whig party; he it was who drove Judge DOUGLAS from his appointments last Fall. He first replied to Judge DOUGLAS in Springfield, and afterwards at Peoria met and demolished him so completely that he was suddenly sick, and gave up his appointments.

As I before remarked, LINCOLN is at present the prominent candidate, but his best friends and those most conversant with the complexion of the Legislature fear that he will be unable to gain the support of most of the members from the south part of the State, who represent the ultra-fusion element. At a Fusion State Convention, Mr. LINCOLN was appointed one of the State Central Committee, which appointment, either from principle or policy, he did not see fit to accept. I learn that some of the fusion members have taken umbrage on that account, and have a preference for YATES or WILLIAMS. Judge TRUMBULL would be a very prominent candidate, and in all probability the successful one, but for the reason that he is now a member elect of the next Congress, by a majority of three thousand, and that, too, in a district which gave PIERCE near five thousand majority. It is thought doubtful whether any other Anti-Nebraska man could be elected so near the heart of Egypt. Gen. SHIELDS has been written to by his friends to come out and try what virtue there is in soft words and kind promises. This is reversing the story of the old man who found the boy in his apple tree. Instead of kind words, tufts of grass and then stones, we have had Judge DOUGLAS, with bitter denunciation and vile abuse, traversing the State, and spitting out his balls of [illegible] against every Democrat of note who refused to gulp down Nebraska Bill. Irish blarney will be found wanting too, however. The majority of the present General Assembly are composed of good men and true. If the General leaves his duties at Washington to electioneer at Springfield, he will be requested to return to his seat in the Senate, which seat you may rest assured will be filled by a firm and reliable friend of the Missouri Compromise. S.

DR. OLIVER B. HOWE, Postmaster at Shelburne, N. H., with his wife, were arrested lately by a United States Deputy Marshal, and taken to Concord, charged with purloining money from letters passing through the Post-Office. The letters were decoy letters, put into the mail for the purpose of detecting the suspected culprits. Dr. H. is about 60 years of age, a practising physician, and is said to be in easy circumstances, and has been regarded as a man of the strictest integrity. He was held to bail in the sum of $3,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PILES, FISTULA AND PROLAPSUS.—There can be no greater drain upon the life-powers than these afflictions; great numbers are insidiously reduced by them till consumption seizes upon the lungs; then they are assuredly told that the Piles have drawn the irritation from the lungs, and preserved life! Absurd! Hundreds are annually worn out by these diseases. Every case, on examination, can at once be pronounced curable or otherwise, without the knife or ligature, by the new process now extensively applied by Dr. DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*, who has established a spacious Private Hospital, for the reception of surgical cases, in one of the most healthful parts of the City. Usually Dr. D. refers to a great number of gentlemen cured by him in this City. The patient need not be confined at all.

Letters from the country must be addressed to EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office. City applicants, at No. 48 5th-av. Office hours from 12 to 3 o'clock daily, and 7 to 9 evenings.

PAIN—UNHAPPINESS—THESE PROCEED IN A majority of cases from physical causes. Never disregard these warnings; you cannot have pain or a sense of any lurking evil, but from the presence of those humors in the body which purgation is sure to remove. [illegible] BRANDRETH'S PILLS. [illegible] Use them, in those cases, according as the symptoms may seem to require: they will cure sooner than all the medicine of the drug store.

In order to know truth from conjecture, we must be guided by the light of experience. One hundred and three years have proved Brandreth's Pills and the human body are mutually adapted one for the other; they [illegible] and purify the blood; they are sure to do good, because they only take out of the body what is hurtful. I can refer to those who have used them over seventy years.

Man will be born to days of comfort, compared to what has hitherto been his lot, weighed down as he has been by disease, infirmities and sufferings, which no earthly power knew how to relieve until this blessed medicine was discovered; and yet, comparatively, how few have availed themselves of its great benefits. Not over one in twenty in the Union use it! Oh, prejudice, fatal prejudice! when will thou relax thy iron grasp upon the intellect of mankind.

Must the world continue to use baneful Mercury, to lose blood, to be thus often ruined in constitution, when Brandreth's Pills would, in three days have restored the patient to an improved state of health. Over one million persons have experienced their good effects, and daily recommend them to the afflicted.

Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, Brandreth's Building—entrance No. 43 Canal-st.; also at the branch offices, No. 241 Hudson-st., and 274 Bowery. B. BRANDRETH.

GREAT FIRE AT LYNCHBURG, VA.—

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 6, 1855.

MR. S. C. HERRING—Sir: Early this morning our city was visited by a large and destructive fire, eight or ten buildings being consumed.

The occupant of one of them was fortunately provided with one of Herring's Fire Proof Safes, which to-day has been taken from the ruins, and after giving it a little time to "cool off," was opened and the books and papers found safe and in good order.

This is the first test applied to your Safes here, and it is considered perfectly satisfactory.

Yours truly, J. H. THOMPSON & CO.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them are T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, and the modern improved Horace Waters' Pianos. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons from five different manufactories, including the well-known S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, (tuned the equal temperament,) prices, $45, $65, $75, $90, $100, $125, $135, $150, and $200. Each instrument guaranteed. Enormous reductions made from former prices.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT.—Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books and papers consumed in one of them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and seventy-nine times. For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st.

The only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

LINENS, LINENS.—JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE stock of Fenton, Son & Co.'s super or 4th quality Linens, the best goods ever brought to this market. Also, Table-cloths and Damasks, Linens, Sheetings, Napkins, &c., all of which will be sold at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER,

No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

SNOW AND RAIN vs. BALLS AND PARTIES.—Ladies', Gents', Boys', Misses' and Children's India Rubber Boots and Shoes, suitable for this season of snow and rain. Ladies' and Misses' white Satin and Linen Gaiters, white Satin and Kid Slippers, suitable for this season of Balls and Parties, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

SILKS, SILKS.—THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE Silks should not fail to examine the extensive stock of E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., as he is selling the richest and cheapest silks to be found in this City.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, (the key no larger than a tooth pick.) Depot, Green Block, corner Water and Pine-sts. SILAS C. HERRING.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Goffin's Impenetrable Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—THE INCONTESTED—THE incontestible superiority of this article for restoring and beautifying the human hair, has won for it a celebrity unprecedented in the history of the Materia Medica. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. LYON, No. 161 Broadway, up-stairs.

THE POOR.

Shipping Merchants and their Employees—Reduction of Wages.

A meeting of merchants interested in the shipping business of New-York, was held on 'Change yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the condition of the shipping business, and of agreeing upon (what it was alleged circumstances had rendered absolutely necessary,) a reduced scale of wages for the mechanics and laborers employed therein.

When the meeting had been duly organized and called to order, a resolution was read and almost unanimously agreed to, setting forth the extremely depressed condition of the shipping business, and reducing the daily remuneration of the persons employed therein to this extent:

Carpenters and Caulkers from	$3 — to	$2 50
Riggers	2 — to	1 75
Ordinary laborers	1 75 to	1 50

per day, the reduction to take effect on Monday next, Jan. 15.

The shipping merchants, it was remarked, had, in prosperous times, granted the advanced rate of wages demanded by their employés; they, now, under the pressure of circumstances and after having avoided making any change, so long as they possibly could do so, felt themselves obliged, in self-defence, to deduct as stated above. The hope was expressed that the operatives would agree to work on at the reduced rates, until the return of a better state of things, when the shipping merchants would be once again found among the foremost to increase the reward of the toiler.

Twentieth Ward Relief Association.

The Twentieth Ward Relief Association held a meeting last evening at Continental Hall. About $350 in money have been contributed, beside some other things. The paucity of their means has compelled them to discontinue the distribution of meat and even of bread. About 1,600 loaves of bread have been given out during the week and 700 gallons of soup. They find that one kettle of soup made with beans will go as far as two without. The wants of the poor in the Ward, so far as ascertained, amount to 1,000 loaves of bread and 350 gallons of soup per day, which would cost about $100.

Several distinguished singers have proffered their services for a Concert, and about $300 have been subscribed towards a ball in behalf of the Association.

A member of the Committee stated that he gave his wife 50 tickets for soup that morning and told her to give one to everybody who applied. She had been able to give away but *two* during the day; they mostly wanted *fine groceries*.

The system of *selling tickets is found to work well*. Some people who would not otherwise contribute *will buy tickets for distribution; they think they get their money's worth*.

The twelve tenements offered rent free by B. M. Fowler are all taken up.

Another Address.

The Committee appointed at Hope Chapel met at No. 80 Howard-street, in conference with their German brethren in distress, and resolved themselves into a Committee to draft and present an Address to the Common Council to-morrow evening.

Newburg Charity.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The efforts made for the relief of the poor here have never before been so well organized. The town has been districted, and efficient Committees been appointed for each district. A Charity Concert was given in the Presbyterian Church on the evening of the 5th inst., by the musicians of this village, under direction of Prof. WM. N. REID, from which $400 was realized, and which has already been dispensed to the suffering poor. D.

Paraguay.

From the Buenos Ayres Packet, Oct. 21.

That we might not be accused or suspected of fanning the torch of discord, we have purposely abstained from commenting, or even reporting the unhappy and unseemly questions that have been agitated and discussed with such warmth, by the Government of Paraguay on the one hand, and Consul HOPKINS on the other. As we feared from the beginning, they are now fast assuming an international character that may lead to unpleasant complications. We have perfect reliance on the source whence we derived the following information:

In pursuance of what we consider a short-sighted policy, the Government of Paraguay ordered all North American citizens to quit the territory of the Republic, with a special provision in the case of ex-Consul HOPKINS, that he should resign all claims and pretensions to certain lands which he had purchased from the Government, in other days and circumstances, and of which he must be held the legitimate owner. With this condition Mr. HOPKINS refused to comply, and to avoid a forcible separation from his fellow-countrymen, applied to the Commander of the *Water Witch*, who interposed his services in the off-hand way customary with the class to which he belongs. This was an intimation to the effect, that if Mr. HOPKINS and the other North Americans were not allowed to embark without molestation, the *Water Witch* would commence a bombardment of the city of Asuncion, at a specified hour of the following day. Accordingly, on the ensuing morning, the *Water Witch* took up a position, with her guns, double-shotted, bearing in the direction of the Presidential Palace. "With all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," each man occupied his place, and the lighted match only awaited a monosyllable from the commanding officer, to reenact, in the placid waters of Paraguay, the revolting tragedy of Greytown. In this emergency, the Paraguayans wisely deemed "prudence the better part of valor;" and not a man, woman or child was to be seen in the streets of Asuncion. Mr. HOPKINS and all others were allowed to embark without molestation in the boats of the *Water Witch*, and in due course were transported to Corrientes, where we leave them in the meantime, to muse on the "strange mutations of fortune." We understand a superior officer of the *Water Witch* has arrived in this city; but whither bound, or with what mission charged, deponent saith not; possibly it may be to report progress to the Commander-in-Chief upon the station. Without presuming to raise the dense veil that shrouds futurity from the mortal ken, we cannot help foreseeing in these proceedings a prolific source of reclamations, exactions, and forcible demonstrations, that may seriously embarrass the march of the young Republic, and blight for an indefinite term the sanguine commercial anticipations so confidingly centered in Paraguay. To thicken the gloom, and "render confusion worse confounded," there are not wanting those who predict the proximate visit of an Imperial Envoy, with an escort of ten or twelve vessels-of-war, to adjust certain territorial questions, pending between the Republic and the conterminous Empire. It is to be feared that these rival reclamations may precipitate each other.

MONUMENT TO THE MURDERED BUTLER.—The citizens of Louisville have erected a monument to W. H. G. BUTLER, the teacher shot by MATT. WARD. It is an elegant piece of workmanship, built of Italian marble, and about ten feet in height. The inscriptions on its side are as follows:

WILLIAM H. G. BUTLER, born in Jefferson County, Indiana, October 2d, 1825; Died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 3, 1853.

On the reverse:

A man without fear and without reproach; of gentle and retiring disposition; of clear and vigorous mind; an accomplished scholar; a devoted and successful teacher; a meek and humble Christian.

On the north side:

He fell by the hand of violence in the presence of his loving pupils—a martyr to his fidelity in the discharge of duty.

On the south side:

This monument is erected by his pupils and a bereaved community, to show their appreciation of his worth, and to perpetuate their horror at his murder.

MONUMENT TO THE VIRGIN.—It is said that the Pope of Rome has decreed that, in order to perpetuate the memory of the proclamation of the immaculate conception, a column, surmounted by a statue of the Virgin Mary, shall be erected on the Piazza de Spagna, before the College of the Propaganda. The magnificent marble column which has for a long time been lying behind the Palace of Innocent, is to be used for the purpose; and the execution of the work is to be entrusted to M. OBICI, an eminent Italian sculptor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Have You a Cough?—Use Dr. McCLINTOCK'S CELEBRATED PECTORAL SYRUP. It heals ulceration, destroys tubercles in the lungs, regulates the bowels, checks night sweats, strengthens the stomach and soothes the most inveterate coughs, while it contains no opium or other narcotic substance whatever. Price $1 per pint bottle. A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st. Sold by Hegeman, Clark & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Rushton, No. 10 Astor House; Bailey, No. 9 Bible House, and all Druggists. Also, Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE, for common colds, sore throat, and croup, price 25 cts.; and Dr. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND HOOPING-COUGH REMEDY, price 50 cts. For sale as above.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. R. KIEBER, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF ASSOCIATION, Jan. 10, 1855.

The Poor.—At the Monthly Meeting of the Managers of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," complete returns were received from every District, and from each of the 351 Sections. Never before, it is believed, have visitorial duties been more promptly and faithfully performed. The most remarkable feature in the Reports is the enlarged amount of relief, the expenditure having been double that of the corresponding month of the past year, occasioned chiefly by the great increase of assistance to respectable mechanics and laborers, during the present distress. Aid has been freely, but not profusely or indiscreetly given. Careful investigation, in regard to all new and doubtful cases, has preceded relief. It was resolved that the following abstract of the labors of the previous month be published, viz.:

Number of families relieved	4,279
Number of persons relieved	19,274
Number of visits	6,425

Relief and appropriations, $15,133 38.

It may be stated for the information of persons unacquainted with the Institution, that it is now, as during the past eleven years, in effective operation. Its 351 visitors are distributed so as to cover the whole Island, from river to river, and from the Battery to King's Bridge. By this minute division of labor and responsibility, it is prepared, so far as the means shall be supplied, to meet every proper want of the needy. The laborious yet inestimable services of the visitors are entirely gratuitous.

The arrangements for the attainment of its objects are, first, a division of the City into twenty-two districts, corresponding with the Wards, and the appointment of an Advisory Committee of five persons in each; and next, by a further division of the districts into 351 sections, and the appointment of a visitor to each section.

Thus it will be seen that the diversified labors of each district are confided to the careful supervision and control of a separate Committee, and that each section has its visitor, whose field of labor is compressed to a limit which admits of his personal attention to all the needy therein. For in whatever part of the City the needy apply to the members of the Association for aid, by means of a directory and printed tickets, they are sent back to their appropriate section and visitor, whose proximity to the residence of the applicants enables him, by personal visitation and inquiry, to extend, withhold or modify relief, on well-defined principles, according to the deserts and necessities of every case.

Assistance is thus rendered not only with great caution but with great secrecy and delicacy, for it is unknown to any except the visitor and grocer. No degradation, consequently, follows such relief, nor is it the means of undermining one right principle, or of enfeebling one well directed impulse.

Every annual subscriber becomes a member of the Association, and the smallest contributor is entitled to just as large a use of its privileges as the most munificent.

Directories and tickets may be obtained at the office, No. 39 Bible House, or of the officers of the Association.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BROWN, President.

R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

GEORGE GRISWOLD, JAMES BOORMAN, HORATIO ALLEN, JAMES LENOX, A. R. WETMORE, } Vice-Presidents.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.

Chairmen and Secretaries of the Ward Committees.

Ward.		Ward.	
1.	J. C. Ramsey, 137 Cedar-st.	13.	J. W. Bishop, 408 Grand-st.
	Geo. Hatt, 146 William-st.	14.	A. W. Murray, 149 Prince-st.
2.	Geo. W. Abbe, 43 John-st.		Wm. Gray, 402 Broome-st.
	Geo. Hatt, 146 William-st.	15.	T. Denny, 11 Clinton-place.
3.	W. B. Jones, 43 Murray-st.		I. Orchard, 17 Bedford-st.
	Edw. Pratt, 40 Laight-st.	16.	L. Jackson, 33 12th-st.
4.	A. Ferdon, Jr., 87 South-st.		C. C. Darling, 149 McDougal-st.
	H. Whittlesey, 42 Market-st.	17.	S. C. Lynes, 17 St. Mark's-place.
5.	A. R. Wetmore, 81 Vesey-st.		B. Horton, 443 Fourth-st.
	Edw. Pratt, 40 Laight-st.	18.	J. R. Mather, 144 East 19th-st.
6.	A. C. Everett, 117 White-st.		J. B. Ballard, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av.
	A. Camp, 47 Franklin-st.	19.	O. W. Morris, 20 E. 15th-st.
7.	J. H. Griscom, M. D., 229 East Broadway.		E. Mact, corner 52d-st. and 2d-av.
	J. B. Horton, 204 Madison-st.	20.	C. H. Rusher, 308 West 19th-st.
8.	J. B. Collins, 37 W. 11th-st.		Richard Harler, 332 West 19th-st.
	W. Kirby, 139 Thompson-st.	21.	J. W. Benedict, 67 Madison-av.
9.	J. O. Pond, M. D., 47 6th-av.		J. B. Ballard, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av.
	L. E. Jackson, [illegible] Hudson-st.	22.	A. M. Lyon, 172 West 43d-st.
10.	J. Horn, 9 Chrystie-st.		E. Mact, corner 52d-st. and 2d-av.
	J. W. Munroe, 365 Bowery.		
11.	A. Mills, 442 Fourth-st.		
	J. H. Bulen, 271 7th-st.		
12.	C. Andrus, Harlem.		
	J. L. Ambler, 3d-av., near 121st-st.		
13.	L. Chichester, 262 East Broadway.		

The Committee consisting of Hiram Ketchum, Geo. Wood, John Van Buren, John A. Lott, Francis B. Cutting, Benjamin F. Butler, Henry S. Dodge and Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., appointed by a meeting of the members of the Bar, of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, held in the month of October last, were directed, in the event of its being ascertained that those of our professional brethren, passengers in the steamship *Arctic*, whose fate was then unknown, had perished in consequence of the wreck of that vessel, to call another meeting of the Bar, in reference to the subject.

Having waited until more than three months after the disaster, without any tidings of the rescue of either, the Committee are reluctantly compelled to abandon all hope of their safety; and in the discharge of the duty assigned to them, they now invite the members of the Bar of New-York and Brooklyn to meet at the room of the Court of Common Pleas, in the City Hall of this City, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, punctually at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of uniting in a tribute of respect to the memory of EDWARD SANDFORD, ABNER BENEDICT and HENRY A. BRADY, Esqs.

In behalf of the Committee,

B. F. BUTLER, Chairman.

HENRY S. DODGE, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., } Secretaries.

JANUARY, 10, 1855.

At a Meeting of the Second National Guard, held at their Armory, Broadway House, Jan. 11, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An all-seeing Providence has again visited our ranks and taken from our midst, by death, another of our members, in the Spring-time and bloom of life,

Resolved, That in the demise of our companion in arms, ISAAC GRAHAM, we are called upon to mourn the loss of a true and faithful soldier, an upright citizen and a beloved brother.

Resolved, That to the family of the deceased we tender our sincere and heartfelt condolence in this their bereavement, more especially to his aged mother, and to his sisters, who, in this dispensation of the Almighty are deprived of a dutiful son and an endeared brother.

Resolved, That the Armory of this Corps be draped in crape, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the *New-York Daily Times, Herald* and *Churchman*.

ALEXANDER SHALER, Commandant.

SAMUEL BIGELOW, Jr., Secretary.

Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1855.

For President.
GEO. C. WOOD .... with .... Dibblee, Work & Moore.
For Vice-President.
JOHN CREBAR .... with .... C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
WM. H. GILDER .... with .... Lewis B. Brown & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
HENRY A. THOMAS .... with .... Bank for Savings.
For Treasurer.
WM. H. TAYLOR .... with .... Central Bank.
For Directors.
ALEX. P. FISKE .... with .... Jas. & Henry McBride.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON .... with .... Philip Dater & Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER .... with .... M. Hollander.
WM. H. WICKHAM .... with .... U. S. M. Steamship Co.
JOHN H. NICHOLS .... with .... Backus Osborne & Co.
WM. L. SEAMAN .... with .... Richards, Haight & Co.
WM. H. BANKS .... with .... Warren & Co.

H. L. PIERSON, JR., Chairman of Committee.

WM. S. COLLINS, Secretary.

Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS, 1855.

For President.
FRANK W. BALLARD .... with .... A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
For Vice-President.
JOHN CREBAR .... with .... C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
JOSEPH C. MORTON .... with .... Smith, Van Horn & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr. with .... Martin & Lawson.
For Treasurer.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR .... with .... Central Bank.
For Directors.
FLOYD CLARKSON .... with .... Cornelis & Willis.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD .... with .... Jacob Halsted.
HENRY B. HYDE .... with .... Mutual Life Ins. Co.
G. A. ARNOUX, Jr. .... with .... Alex. T. Stewart & Co.
WM. H. WICKHAM .... with .... U. S. M. Steamship Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER .... with .... M. Hollander.
WM. CAMPBELL .... with .... Columbian Foundry.

WM. A. MARTEN, Chairman.

S. M. OSTRANDER, Secretary.

Eighteenth Ward Relief Committee.—A depôt has been opened in the basement of the Demilt Dispensary, corner of the 2d-av. and 23d-st., for the reception of articles of old clothing or bedding; likewise, fish, rice, flour, pork, groceries, or food of any kind, which the charitable and humane can spare from their abundance. Such articles will be sent for by the Committee if desired, by a written notice left at the Dispensary or with either of the Committee or the undersigned.

VALENTINE G. HALL, Chairman, No. 16 Gramercy-park, 20th-st.

JAS. C. HOLDEN, Secretary, No. 66 Beekman-st.

Thirteenth Ward Relief Association.—There will be a meeting of this Association held at Ondendonk's Hall, No. 468 Grand-st., THIS EVENING, 12th inst., at 7 o'clock. The citizens of the Ward are respectfully invited to be present, as there will be a financial exposition of the affairs of the Association.

JOHN H. BRIGGS, President.

WM. H. McCONKLE, Secretary.

Eighth Anti-Slavery Lecture at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—Conflict between Northern and Southern Theories of Man and Society. Admittance 25c.

Westminster Church.—Rev. Dr. KREBS will preach in Westminster Church, (22d-st., near 6th-av.,) on SABBATH EVENING, 14th inst. Subject—The Early Dead. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Thirteenth Ward Relief Association.—The Finance Committee, in behalf of the Association, take this method to make a return of sincere and grateful acknowledgements to Rev. JOHN E. SEARLES, Pastor, to the Trustees and Members of the M. E. Church, of Willett-st., for their ready response to the demands made by this Organization upon their Charity, and for their evidence of active and practical sympathy with those as made manifest by the liberal contribution of two hundred dollars and thirty-eight cents ($200 38) made on the afternoon of Sunday, 7th inst., to augment the Funds previously collected by the Association to assist the many destitute and poverty-stricken beings within this Ward. By Order of the Finance Committee.

DANIEL P. SAMMIS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

Special Notice.—At 12 o'clock precisely, THIS DAY, Friday, Jan. 12, in satisfaction of a judgment issued from the Supreme Court, WATERBURY & DYER, Auctioneers, will sell at their store, 12 costly and splendid gold watches, costing to import from $260 to $400 each.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Jan. 15.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING.—*Substance and Show.*
Jan. 22.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—*Trial by Jury.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

A Balloting of the Senior Class, Yale College, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, resulted in the election—for Class Valedictorian—ADOLPHE BAILEY, Vermillionville, La.; for Class Poet—LYMAN D. BREWSTER, Salisbury, Conn.

The Parker Vein Coal Company—Stockholders' right to subscribe to stock in the American Coal Company expires TO-DAY, when the books will close. Subscriptions are received at W. & J. O'BRIEN'S, No. 33 Wall-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting WILLIAM DAVIS, who left his home on Monday evening, Jan 8, under the state of mental derangement. He is 29 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, side whiskers; he wore a black hat, brown overcoat, black dresscoat, black satin vest, and brown plaid pants. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his bereaved wife, No. 184 9th-st., New-York.

MARIA DAVIS.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable colored woman as child nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 171 Wooster-st., in the basement.

NURSE.—Wanted, by a middle-aged woman, a situation as nurse. An excellent person to take charge of an infant. Apply at her last situation, No. 194 West 27th-st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN—Aged 21, wishes to obtain a situation as clerk or bookkeeper in a merchant's office or store. Writes a good hand, is quick and accurate at accounts, and has a five years' character from late employers. Address C. G. F., at this office.

TWO WELSH GIRLS, cook and chambermaid, with good City references, can be obtained at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Office, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place. Also, several American and Scotch girls, for general housework, German domestics, and others. Also men and boys, at the lower Office, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

TO THOSE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—BROWN & GORHAM, No. 47 Dey-st., can employ a few more men who have a cash capital of $10. Address a letter with 12 cents on stamps, or call at the office. Full particulars and specimen by return mail. Five dollars per day may be realized.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted by a middle-aged lady from New-England, a situation as housekeeper or matron. The best of references can be given. Apply by letter to F. K., Box No. 2,987 New-York Post-Office.

LAD WANTED—Of good address, 15 to 17 years of age. Must be active, intelligent, and a fair penman. Call after 4 o'clock P. M. Will DAVID HAIGHT please call.

S. WILLISTON & CO., No. 55 Maiden-lane, 3d floor.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—Who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Address, post-paid, stating real name, references and amount of salary required, Box No. 1,319, Post-Office.

SEXTON.—Wanted, the Sextonship of a Church, by a man who can give good references as to character and other qualifications. Address F. W. DAY, No. 113 8th-av.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

FOOT LATHE WANTED.—Must be a well-made Lathe in good order and very cheap for cash. Address J. M. H., at this office, stating price, size, &c.

OWNER WANTED.—For the proceeds of an anchor sent to us about ten months ago.

W. GREENOUGH & CO., No. 109 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen friends can obtain partial board and a fine, large double-bedded room, with large closets, gas and every convenience, in a small private family, residing in Court-st., Brooklyn. The house is new and comfortably furnished, and convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. The room will be let low to gentlemen of quiet habits. Address, for two days, H. A. C., Times Office.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished single rooms with grates; breakfast and tea during the week, and full board on Sunday. Apply at No. 19 8th-st., near the 6th-av.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board, also room without board. Terms reasonable. No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

BOARDING.—Three respectable young men may have partial board in a private family in 7th-st. For an interview, address BROWN, at this office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 37 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $2 50.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen can obtain a fine front room and adjoining bedroom, in South Brooklyn, with breakfast and tea, for $6 each per week; or a gentleman and his wife for $12, dinner for the lady only. The rooms are well furnished, with grate, but no gas. The prices mentioned not to include fire or light. Family small and private. Address FRANK, at this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—The advertiser would take into his family one or two gentlemen, who might expect a comfortable and quiet home, in a small family, and on moderate terms. The house is situated within a short distance of either Montague or South Ferry. Address S. T., Box No. 1,121 Post-Office.

BOARDING UP TOWN—Can be had at No. 47 West 29th-st., near Broadway, with a very elegant suite of rooms on the first landing. Also, commodious chambers for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. The house is of the first class, with all the modern improvements.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with full or partial board in a private family; a new English basement house with all the modern improvements. Also a suit of offices on first floor, furnished, suitable for a first-class physician. Inquire at No. 118½ 9th-st., four doors west of Broadway, (middle house.)

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—At No. 96 President-st., South Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Partial board if desired.

ROOMS WANTED.—A furnished room and bedroom, with partial board, in a private family, between Fulton and Harrison-sts., Brooklyn. Address BROOKLYN, Times Office, for three days, stating terms.

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant parlor (frescoed) fronting on Broadway, with a bedroom attached, at No. 828 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Rent, $180 per annum.

106 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 21st-st.)—PRIVATE BOARDING.—A handsome suite of rooms on the second floor will be vacated on the 15th January, 1855.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—At a meeting of the citizens of the XVIth Ward, held at Knickerbocker Hall, on Wednesday evening, 3d inst., WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE was called to the Chair, and EDWARD F. CLARK appointed Secretary. The meeting determined to form an association for the relief of the poor, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and making the necessary arrangements for carrying on the objects of the Association.

ALD. THOMAS CHRISTIE, Chairman.
WM. H. SMITH, Treasurer.
EDWARD F. CLARK, Secretary.

A. W. Bradford,	J. N. Wells,	W. B. Wildermingg,
J. W. Ranny, M. D.,	Morris Hilger,	R. W. Vermilye,
Thomas Dunlap,	C. D. Varley, M. D.	P. H. Williams,
W. F. Havermeyer,	John Bigelow,	Joseph Tucker,
James Warren,	George Clark,	John P. Brown,
Francis Many,	E. W. Ranney, M. D.	L. B. Moses,
W. H. Church, M. D.	John N. Genin,	Wm. S. Hunt,
Samuel Hopper,	Jacob S. Moore,	D. McMasters,
Jas. T. Moulton,	S. M. Husted,	Lewis Gregory,
D. A. Cushman,	James Horner,	W. Smith.
	H. W. Hinley,	

W. R. VERMILYE.

EDWARD F. CLARK, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—What shall be done? If we continue to supply the applicants for food we must have funds; and a large amount of funds will be needful to meet the numerous and daily increasing appeals made at the Depôt. Shall these appeals be urged in vain? And shall we be compelled to close the Depôt for lack of means? Let the friends of the poor immediately answer by sending aid, either in money, clothes, or food to the Depôt, in 32d-st., just west of 9th-av.

ROBERT RAY, President of Ex. Com.

JOHN P. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Storehouse of this Association will be open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-st., near Centre-st. Donations in money, clothing or provisions, will be received at the Storehouse, or by the Treasurer, No. 88 Elm-st.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Chairman.

I. JACOBS, Secretary.

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Treasurer.

WALCOTT BROTHERS—MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED GRADUATING BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS—Have this day reduced the prices of these goods full 33½ per cent., so as to bring them within the means of every one, and into use in every family. These Cutters can be found in all the principal hardware and fancy goods stores in this City and throughout the country, and at wholesale to the trade by P. W. GALLAUDET, Sole Agent for the manufacturers, at No. 75 John-st., New-York.

MY DEAR, HE HAD A LOVE OF A MOUSTACHE!—No wonder, he used GRAHAM'S ONGUENT, which will force the beard or moustaches to grow strong and thick in six weeks and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 107 Nassau-st.; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That a certain Promissory Note made by me, dated San Francisco, Aug. 1, 1854, for $12,000—drawn to the order of F. Dismond, and payable on the 1st day of April, 1855, for certain reasons will not be paid by me.

H. A. LYONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORLD A WORKSHOP.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, PUBLISH THIS DAY,

THE WORLD A WORKSHOP, OR, THE PHYSICAL RELATIONS OF MAN TO THE EARTH.

By THOMAS EWBANK, author of "Hydraulics and Mechanics."

1 vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Boston Traveller.

This is no ordinary work, but one which we have read throughout with deep interest. Whilst its main scope and design is to illustrate the native dignity of all enlightened labor, by man's physical relationship to the earth, it reviews with full and ample knowledge the already ascertained facts in science; abounds in original views on a variety of mechanical questions; its greatest value, however, residing in its suggestiveness. Its tendency, too, is practically religious, and the author shows from man's nature and the physical circumstances by which he is surrounded, the wise adaptation of means to the end to be accomplished, in a variety of ways never hitherto considered. We recommend the work to the perusal of every mechanic and man of science.

From the Olive Branch.

This will be found to be one of the most able and useful productions of the day.

From the Boston Journal.

The work bears the marks of deep thought and study, and abounds in interesting facts.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

A great deal of very valuable information is condensed into this volume.

HIGH LIFE IN NEW-YORK.

BY JONATHAN SLICK, ESQ.

To Zephaniah Slick, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Deacon to the Church over to Weathersfield, in the State of Connecticut.

SIXTH EDITION—15,000 COPIES SOLD.

A hearty laugh is the sure reward of every reader of this inexpressibly funny volume. It depicts the adventures and vicissitudes, in fashionable society, of a "live Yankee," fresh from the onion-beds of Weathersfield, who describes all he sees and encounters in the richest Yankee and with the rarest humor. It is, in brief, a book of infinite jest and most comical fancy. Humorously illustrated. 12mo. Price, 75 cents; cheap edition, 50 cents.

BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st.

ART AND LITERATURE.

Subscribe for the

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE,

and get a Ticket in the distribution of Works of Art, to take place in Sandusky, Ohio, on the 30th inst.

Subscribers received by T. L. MAGAGNOS, No. 2 Astor House, and at the Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs. Catalogues to be had gratis.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price, 12½ cents.

THE MECHANIC,

A Poem; By a Worker.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and DEWITT & DAVENPORT, No. 162 Nassau-st.

FIFTH THOUSAND.

IK MARVEL'S FUDGE DOINGS.

FUDGE DOINGS—Being Tony Fudge's Record of the same, in 40 chapters. By IK MARVEL. Two vols., with two Illustrations by DARLEY.

From the New-York Commercial.

They are characterized by the same keen perception of social follies, the same genial satire, and the same idiomatic and natural style that has been admired in other publications by Ik Marvel; but even manifest a broader mental culture and more ample knowledge of the world.

From the Albany Argus.

The work is thoroughly saturated with the keenest wit.

From the New-Bedford Mercury.

The happy hits at fashionable folly, at paternal weakness, the quiet ridicule of worldly ways, and the essentials of the beau monde, with the ring of the true metal through all, give our American Elia his own place in our homes, in which he leaves his benediction of a lighter heart and more grateful spirit. Ik Marvel will reap new laurels from these volumes.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

A racy and graphic pen, with touches of humor and sentiment, which go straight to the reader's sensibilities.

From the Hartford Courant.

It is full of a certain kind of quaint, descriptive humor, that is unlike that of any living writer.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A continuous story, modeled after Thackeray's, and a capital story of fashionable life, trenchantly severe upon the follies and extravagances of the times, and clear, racy and piquant from beginning to end.

From the Boston Courier.

It is as rich in its quiet and sarcastic prose, as its famous predecessor was entertaining in its comical verse.

From the Troy Whig.

With all the vigor and raciness which characterizes the pen of the Author of "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life," there is mingled in these volumes much pointed and well-meaning, though not bitter, satire.

Ik Marvel has fairly waked up from his heretofore dreamy and quiet style, and shows that he possesses the power to wield the scalpel as well as throw the golden shuttle. The finished manner of his satire—as if it were a Damascus blade—is perfectly refreshing, and the way he insinuates his sting into modern follies is perfectly delightful.

From the New-York Tribune.

Its quiet humor and spicy relish will attract his old admirers to its perusal.

CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st.

CASH MUSIC STORE.
MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.

HORACE WATERS, Music Publisher and Dealer, of No. 333 Broadway, has determined not only to sell music at half price during the month of January, as he has heretofore advertised, but from this time to sell all of his non copy-rights at that rate, and also to make a large reduction from former prices on all of his copyrights, which latter comprises many of the great and most popular works of the first European and American Composers. This stand is taken in the face of almost the unanimous opposition of the trade, but with the belief that it is one which the public will sustain, and that the public will frown upon all combinations or monopolies organized for the purpose of imposing upon purchasers undue or disproportioned profits. He has also made an enormous reduction in the prices of his celebrated Pianos, Melodeons, and musical instruments of all kinds. Superior toned Pianos for $170, interior of as good quality and the entire instruments as strong and as durable as those which cost $500. Also, for $190, $200, $215, $225, $235, $250 and $275, and those of every variety of style and price, comprising Pianos of ten different manufactories. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $150. Celebrated Melodeons from five different manufactories.

N. B.—Music sent to all parts of the country, post paid, at the above greatly reduced rates. General and select catalogues and schedule of prices of musical instruments forwarded to any address, free of charge. Dealers, Teachers and Schools supplied on the very best terms.

CASH MUSIC STORE.
MUSIC AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park,) have in addition to the great reduction already made on their non-copyright music, decided to make important reductions on their copyrights, which consist of all the principal works of the favorite and celebrated composers, Wm. Vincent Wallace, Geo. F. Root, J. A. Fowler, Francis H. Brown, Wm. Dressler, &c. &c. A large majority of the music publishers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, having combined against us in order to prevent the public from receiving the benefit of our great reduction, have refused to supply our orders for their music, or to sell any music of our publication, or to sell to any person who will sell at the reduced prices. For a short time our stock may be incomplete, but we will at once proceed to republish all the non-copyright pieces of their catalogues at the reduced prices, and we have no doubt but we will soon find those who will be willing to supply all our wants. We are determined to sell to the public at the lowest prices, consistent with a remunerative profit to the publisher and dealer, or teacher, and will neither enter into, or submit to any combination for a contrary purpose. A corrected edition of our new catalogue at the reduced prices will be ready in a few days, and will be forwarded to any part of the United States free of charge. Dealers, seminaries and teachers supplied on the lowest terms.

MUSIC! GREAT CHANCE.

HORACE WATERS, Music Publisher and Dealer, No. 333 Broadway, will present as a New-Year's Gift for 1855, one dollar's worth of music, to be selected from any of the choice publications from his extensive catalogue, and a twenty-five cent piece, entitled THE RUSH OF WATERS, with vignette on title page, to any person purchasing of him one dollar's worth any time during the month of January, and those residing out of the City will receive both purchase and gift postpaid.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The following choice music, by the great composer, THOMAS BAKER: CLARENCE, ballad, with beautiful vignette on title page, 38 cents; HAPPINESS, ballad, 25 cents; DOWN BY THE PEBBLY SHORE, duet, 30 cents; THEY TELL ME THY HEART IS CHANGED, ballad, 25 cents; SPARKLING POLKA, 25 cents; and RIPPLING BROOK POLKA MAZOURKA, 25 cents.

A PAPER FOR THE MILLION.

Just published, the first number of a new Nautical and Literary Paper, entitled

THE AMERICAN PRIVATEERSMAN.

The first number will contain the beginning of a new Nautical Romance, entitled

THE OCEAN QUEEN; OR, AMERICAN ROVER.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Also, A SPICY SERMON BY DEACON SNOWBALL, With short Original Stories, Sketches, Poetry, &c.

SINGLE COPIES FOUR CENTS.

DEXTER & BROTHER, Agents, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-st., New-York.

And for sale everywhere.

IN PRESS.

BY D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY.

MAYNE'S LIFE OF NICHOLAS I.
AN ENGLISHMAN IN RUSSIA.
THE GEOLOGY OF COMMON LIFE. By the Author of "Chemistry of Common Life."
PLURALITY OF WORLDS THE POSITIVE ARGUMENT FROM SCRIPTURE.
FOOTSTEPS OF ST. PAUL.
LESLIE'S HAND-BOOK FOR YOUNG PAINTERS.
BOYS WILL BE BOYS. By Mrs SHERWOOD.
RUSSIAN LIFE IN THE INTERIOR.
PROF. FISHER'S LITERARY PAPERS.

HANDY ANDY ECLIPSED!

Will be published SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 13, entire and unabridged

TOM CROSBIE AND HIS FRIENDS.

By SAMUEL LOVER, Esq., author of "Handy Andy," "Pounds, Sh. Rings and Peace," etc.

1 vol. 8vo. Price 50 cents. Illustrated.

Published by A. BURKE, Buffalo, N. Y.; ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Publisher's Agents.

For sale by the trade throughout the Union.

THE BROADWAY BELLE.

The smartest and most witty weekly paper ever published. Twenty-seven new subscribers in two weeks. Seventy thousand sold last week. Now is the time to subscribe. Belles and Beaux send in your subscriptions. One dollar a year.

F. F. HARRIS, Proprietor, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—At low prices. Books made to pattern; Notes, Drafts, Checks, &c.; Copying Presses; Diaries for 1855. Orders receive prompt attention. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.

MAY AND DECEMBER—A Tale. 2 vols., 12mo. cloth. Price, $1 50. The same in paper covers; price, $1.

NELLY BRACKEN—12mo., cloth. Price, $1.

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN—Containing Hints, Notes on Shooting, &c. By E. J. LEWIS; illustrated. 8vo. Price $2 50.

COLLINS, GRAY AND GOLDSMITH'S POEMS—Edited by SARGENT. 12mo., cloth. Price, $1.

THOS HOOD'S POEMS—Edited by SARGENT. 12mo. cloth. Price, $1.

SERMONS—Chiefly Practical. By CHARLES LOWELL, Boston. 12mo., cloth. Price, $1 25.

YRIARTE'S LITERARY FABLES—From the Spanish. By G. H. DEVEREUX. 12mo., cloth. Price, 63 cents.

ROMANCE OF BIOGRAPHY—Richard the Lion Hearted. 12mo., cloth. Price, 75 cents.

Just published, and for sale by

G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No. 10 Park-place.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.	
Warranted perfect time-keepers from	$150 to $250
COOPER WATCHES.	
Duplex and Levers from	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND,	
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses.	125 to 250
CHRONOMETERS.	
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect Time-keepers	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,	
Which run eight days with one winding	140 to 185
ENAMEL WATCHES.	
For ladies, some in hunting cases	35 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES.	
For ladies, some in magic cases	85 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES,	
Which change into three different watches	100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP,	
And turns the hands without a key	90 to 140

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes	$20
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS	[illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies	[illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases	[illegible]
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as	[illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as	14
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets	$15 00 to $75 00

Earrings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $25:

Bracelets	5 00 to 80 00
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses	3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains	10 00 to 35 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains	10 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest Chains	20 00 to 85 00
Gold Fob Chains	6 00 to 30 00
Fine Gold Wedding Rings	2 00 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys	1 00 to 5 00
Gold Fob Keys	2 00 to 6 00
Gold Fob Seals	3 00 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles	3 00 to 8 00
Gold Pencils	1 25 to 4 00
Gold Pens and Pencils	2 50 to 16 00
Diamond Rings	7 00 to 250 00
Diamond Earrings	100 00 to 200 00
Diamond Pins	15 00 to 300 00
Gold Crosses	2 00 to 12 00
Gold Finger Rings with stones	2 00 to 15 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set	2 50 to 12 00
Gold Studs, per set	1 50 to 10 00
Gold Spectacles, per pair	5 00 to 9 00
Gold Eye Glasses	1 75 to 6 00
Silver Teaspoons, per set	5 00 to 9 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set	12 00 to 20 00
Silver Tableforks, per set	12 00 to 20 00
Silver Cups for Children	5 00 to 15 00
Silver Napkin Rings, each	1 00 to 3 00
Gold Armlets for children, per pair	2 50 to 6 00
Plain Gold Rings	75 to 3 00
Chased Gold Rings	1 00 to 5 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops	37
Gold Scarf Pins	1 00 to 7 00

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A gentleman who has been engaged in a very lucrative and safe business for the last five years, paying a profit of from $20,000 to $25,000 per annum—the last amount having been made the present year—wishing to retire on account of his health, would make arrangements with a suitable party having the necessary means at command, say $30,000, on advantageous terms. The business referred to is perfectly safe and reliable beyond any contingency, which will be made perfectly satisfactory to any gentleman of capital wishing to engage in any pleasant, safe and money making business. No person need reply to this who cannot command the above named amount in cash. To such, full information will be imparted, by addressing A. & CO., at the office of this paper.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 12) Wall-st., New York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morrisania, N. Y.) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c., (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of saving 500 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, applied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT is offered by a well-established and prosperous wholesale Drug House, who wish to make some change in their business arrangements, required by their increasing business. To any person wishing to make an investment of $20,000 to $25,000, as special capital, it offers an inducement for a safe and profitable return rarely met with. References of the highest character can be given, and all communications will be held strictly confidential. Address DRUGS, at this office.

$1,500.—PARTNER WANTED.—The advertiser having at his disposal the above amount, and wishing to engage in the choice and fancy retail grocery business, including cigars, fruits, &c., in a good locality in Brooklyn, is desirous of joining an honest, industrious person, having the same amount, already engaged in the same business. References exchanged. Address WILSON, Box No. 2,309 Post-Office, New-York.

$5 REWARD.—Lost on Wednesday in the Bowery between Grand and Hester, or in Hester-st., a THREAD LACE VEIL. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it at No. 24 Broadway, first floor.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 317 Bowery, New-York.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—For which Manufacturing or Mining Stocks will be given in exchange. Price of house must not be over $10,000. Address, stating location, price and encumbrance, Box No. 1,915 Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—Immediate possession wanted of a small well furnished house, situated near Broadway, and between 4th and 14th-st. Rent not to exceed $800 per annum. Address Box No. 3,333, Post-Office.

DRY GOODS.

MDE. RUTTKAI KOSSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Shirts, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 120 9th-st., near Broadway.

DAMAGED GOODS.—LANE & PORTER, No. 51 Catharine-st., offer

1 package Bleach Linen Damask Tablecloths, 8 and 10 quarters square.
1 package 8 quarter Brown do.
2 packages Napkins, Damask and Snow-drop.
1 package Plaid Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.

The above goods are in nearly a sound state, but having been sold under the inspection of the Port Warden and by order of the Underwriters, enables us to offer them much under their value.

LANE & PORTER, No. 51 Catharine-st.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS—Ladies, strangers and visitors in the City should before leaving procure a pair or two of Mrs. GAYNOR'S celebrated French Wove Corsets, which she sells at half the prices usually charged, at No. 45 3d-av., near [illegible].

N. B.—Another lot of new Embroideries just received.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES, DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS.—Urgent necessity compels me to dispose of my remaining stock of choice and fashionable dress trimming ribbons, galoons, &c., at half the price we sold them at before the holidays.

M. H. LUTENSTEIN, No. 93 Bowery.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. 581, dated New-York, Aug. 22, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel B. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. (Signed.)

DANIEL B. FEARING, 5th-av., corner 13th-st.

$20 REWARD.—Lost, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, an old-fashioned Hunting Watch, with a plain gold case. Whoever will return the same to H. DUPUY, No. 19 Cliff-st., will receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, a Mosaic Breast-pin, (design St. Peter's Church,) supposed to have been dropped in one of the 14th-st. and 9th-av. stages. The finder will leave the same at the office of the Clarendon Hotel.

$5 REWARD.—Lost on the 10th instant a Gold BRACELET, (made in links.) The above reward will be paid on its return to the New-York Life Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway.

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN—Are respectfully invited to examine my large assortment of Hadclock's celebrated T Squares, Angles, Curves, Drawing Boards, Parallel Rules; Whatman's Drawing Papers, Sable Brushes; Roberson's Water Colors, India Ink, Tracing Cloth and Papers; Faber's genuine Lead Pencils, Cabinet Veneers, Drawing Pins, &c., &c.; all of the very best quality, and warranted to give satisfaction. Catalogues and price lists forwarded to any part of the United States. W. SCHAUS, Importer of Artists' Materials, No. 309 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES L. BENEDICT to be discharged from his trust as the Assignee of ADRASTO ABBO & ROBERT FORNARI, of Sorrento, in Italy.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of ABBO & FORNARI, of Sorrento, in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Italy, that they show cause before the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1855, at 10 o'clock in the morning, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be made that the resignation of the said CHARLES L. BENEDICT, Assignee of the said ABBO & FORNARI, be accepted and he be discharged from his trust, and GUISEPPE DE LEVA be appointed trustee in his place.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1855.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Chaps, Chafes, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks, HAIR RESTORATIVE, LILY WHITE, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &c., at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 663 Broadway, RUBENS' colossal APOTHEOSIS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. Painted by JAMES BURNS.

Admittance .... 25 cents.
Children under 10 years of age .... 12½ cents.

PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS will, by special arrangement, be received for admission. Exhibition hours from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A Mass Meeting of the Shareholders in PERHAM'S THIRD GIFT ENTERPRISE will be held in the [illegible] inst., to decide on the final disposition of the $100,000 Gifts. Tickets can be had at one dollar each, at No. 663 Broadway, from 9 o'clock A. M., to 9 P. M.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE,
HOPE CHAPEL, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway,
Opposite New-York Hotel.

On MONDAY EVENING next, the 15th inst., will be given the first of a series of ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, of a chaste, varied, and highly amusing character, by a corps of UNSURPASSED PERFORMERS, under the management of the well-known and highly popular Ethiopian Melodist, Author and Comedian, WM. B. DONALDSON.

This Entertainment cannot be excelled, if equalled, at any other establishment. For particulars, see small bills. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, and every evening during the week, the grand burlesque on the fairy opera of CINDERELLA, in 4 acts, with beautiful Scenery, Dresses, Transformations, Tricks, &c., &c.

Cinderella	Miss [illegible]	Dandinia	[illegible] Buckley
Prince	T. B. Waddleton	Baron	[illegible]
Pedro	R. B. Buckley	Alidoro	[illegible]

Fairies, hunters, &c., &c. .... Company

Preceding the Opera, a popular [illegible] adhering to this company's unalterable motto, "FUN WITHOUT VULGARITY."

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—In consequence of the destruction of their Hall by fire, will perform EVERY EVENING, at Mechanics' Hall, NO. 472 BROADWAY.

Ethiopian Minstrelsy, to conclude with a burlesque Opera or Farce.

N. B.—An entire change of programme Every Week.

H. WOOD, GEORGE CHRISTY, } Proprietors.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½, precisely. Admission, 25 cents.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF DOMESTIC POULTRY.—NEARLY $500 CASH PREMIUMS.—Which will be held during the week, from MONDAY, Jan. 15, to SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 1855, inclusive, in BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Admission to the National Poultry Show including all the attractions of the Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under ten, half price. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

P. T. BARNUM.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $6 and $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, will be performed the Celebrated Opera of THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Arline .... Miss Louisa Pyne.

To conclude with the Farce of THE IRISH TUTOR.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5, for six persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, E. SANDS & CO.'S celebrated Equestrian Troupe will appear. After which, the Grand Equestrian Spectacle of EL HYDER.

Mat Mizen .... Mr. E. Eddy | El Hyder .... Conell

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET—FRIDAY.—The immortal TOODLES, by desire. This piece attracted an immense house last week, and will be repeated this evening only.

Second night of the new Comedietta,

CIRCE AND HER MAGIC CUP,

with the doings of the old Original Target Party.

The Comedy of

DELICATE GROUND.

Mr. Burton as Toodle, and all the company in various characters.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, Jan. 12, Mr. JOHN E. SCOTT as Adam Brock in CHARLES XII. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, LIVING TOO FAST, and A GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the drama of CHARLES XII.—Adam Brock, John E. Scott, FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, with C. W. Clarke, Miss Mestayer, &c. NATIONAL BABY SHOW. Premiums $1,000. [illegible] 1855. Admittance, 25 cents; under 10, 12½ cents.

DR. BROWN (WILLIAM)—Will Lecture at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock, for the Benefit of the Poor of the XIXth Ward. Tickets 25 cents—to be had at No. 389 Bleecker-st., No. 140 Hudson, and of Alderman P. P. Voorhis, Councilmen Lee, Mabie, Cooper and Brush, or any of the Relief Committee.

F. MORTIMER LANE, G. T. WARDELL, WM. H. GEDNEY, Committee of Arrangements.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES FOR THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.—Professor BUCKLEY will deliver the first of the series at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Subject—Ruins of the Seven Churches of Asia. These lectures will be illustrated by correct views of the places referred to in the prophecies relative to the Seven Churches. Doors open at 6½ o'clock P. M. Lecture to commence at 7½. Tickets 25c.; to be had at the door.

THE FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE TENTH WARD AMERICAN ASSOCIATION will be given at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Tickets, $1; may be obtained of J. W. Mason, No. 379 Pearl-st.; A. W. Barnes, No. 165 Chatham-st.; E. H. Dominick, No. 268 Grand-st., and H. H. Johnson, No. 372 Broadway.

PSYCHOLOGY!—Don't forget that Dr. BENTON'S Lectures and Astonishing Experiments upon persons in the audience by far excels all other amusements in the city. Go and see him THIS (Friday) EVENING at Bowery Hall, No. 48 East Broadway. Admittance 12½ cents. Office, No. 488 Broome-st., New-York.

A YOUNG MAN—Of a sound collegiate education, and having a thorough knowledge of the composition of the English language, wishes to obtain a situation in a newspaper office, either as assistant editor or corrector of proof-sheets. Address K. T., No. 61 Crosby-st., New-York.

F. A. PACKARD, ESQ., will deliver the second Lecture in the Course to the Sunday School Teachers of New-York in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Internal Economy, Discipline, &c., of Sunday Schools.*

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and Statuary are still on Exhibition.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL BALL FOR the benefit of the "NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND," will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1855. Tickets may be procured from the Managers.

THEODORE EISFIELD'S CLASSICAL QUARTETTE SOIREE—The Third of the Fifth season will take place at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16. See small bills.

RUMAN GALLERY OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS—By the most celebrated Italian and other masters, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents. Open from 9 to 5, and 7 to 9 o'clock.

REPETITION.—Sunday School No. 4, attached to Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, will repeat their 14th Anniversary Exercises THIS EVENING, by request. Proceeds to be applied to clothing destitute children.

LECTURES, &c.—Managers of Lyceums, Institutes and other Lecture Associations, who may desire the services of the subscriber, are requested to address PARK BENJAMIN, care of JOHN E. HYDE'S SONS, No. 33 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—All persons having claims against the New-York Academy of Music, are requested to present the same on or before the 15th inst., to WM. H. PAINE, Secretary, No. 49 Wall-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Will be let for ORATORIOS, CONCERTS, LECTURES and BALLS. The floor and decorations for Balls will surpass anything of the kind, either in this country or in Europe. Apply at No. 49 Wall-st. JAMES PHALEN, President.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentifully, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Wholesale Agents for New-York; CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the Corps at the "[illegible]," on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 7 P. M.

A. W. JONES, Commandant.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Meeting of the Shipwrights.

The [illegible] Society held a good meeting on Tuesday evening, at the Shakspeare Hotel, to take into consideration the difficulties between some of the men and their employers, in relation to wages. It appears from statements made by some of the members who addressed the meeting, that within the last three weeks three of the merchant ship-owners of South-street have reduced the wages of their workmen two shillings per day. The latter refused to accept the reduced rate, in consequence of which they have been dismissed from those concerns, and others unacquainted with the business have been taken to work in their room. Considerable discussion took place on the subject. The matter was viewed from every point; this, it was contended, was a most unfavorable time to take advantage of poor men, or curtail their wages; it was the dullest season of the year, and business this season, in particular, was unusually depressed; they could not, in consequence of the scarcity of employment, average more than three days a week, and that at the regular rate (fourteen shillings per day) would be $5 25; they were fortunate if they made that.

A vote of thanks was next moved to the merchants who are giving the wages, which was carried unanimously, after which a fund was collected for the relief of those who were standing out for their wages, when the meeting adjourned.

Fatal Accident—Deaths on the Harlem and Hudson River Railroads.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday on the Hudson River Railroad. A family of Germans, consisting of the mother and two children, who arrived in New-York on the 9th inst., while walking upon the Hudson River Railroad track, in the vicinity of Snyker's Bay, were overtaken by the 5 o'clock Express train, when the mother was instantly killed. Her name was unknown. The body was conveyed to the Railroad Depôt, at Thirty-first-street, and the children to the Station-house, where they were properly taken care of.

When the 6 o'clock P. M. Harlem Railroad train arrived at the Depôt at Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, an unknown man was found dead on the cow-catcher. The discovery was not made until the cars reached the Depôt. There was found in his possession a bundle of the Union-square Real Estate Circulars, and also a $2 50 gold piece in his pocket. The circumstances connected with this man's death are as yet wrapped in mystery.

A woman named BRIDGET TRACY, about 30 years of age, was accidentally run over while crossing Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, by a lumber wagon. Her head was seriously bruised. She was taken to her residence, where she is now doing well.

Arrival of Commodore Perry.

Among the arrivals in the *Baltic* yesterday was Commodore M. C. PERRY, on his return to this country from the command of the Japan squadron. The *Baltic* arrived at the wharf foot of Canal-street about 6 o'clock last evening, and soon after landing the Commodore proceeded in a carriage to the Astor House, where he was received by Col. STETSON. After partaking of a supper he was visited by several gentlemen, who had anticipated his arrival, and by whom he was heartily welcomed on his return to his native land. The Commodore is not a little bronzed from exposure during his lengthened absence. He is in excellent health and spirits, and indeed we have seldom seen him appear better. Owing to a slight indisposition he retired to rest at an early hour last evening.

We hear that a proposition has been made to give Commodore PERRY a public reception in the Governor's Room soon.

Chess.

The lovers of Chess are aware that efforts have been put forth, at various times, to establish and sustain Chess Clubs, and that attempts have been made to introduce the practice of the game among the classes formed by the City Library Associations. None of these have been successful. Another movement is now on foot. The New-York Club has determined to hold regular sessions at the rooms of M. F. PERRIN, its Secretary, No. 158 East Tenth-street. Chess, unlike other games, has no chance about it; the sharpest fellow mentally is the winner. It is a safe game to play.

Police.

The Chief of Police of Syracuse had a private conference with Chief MATSELL, last evening, at his office. He was shown the operation of the Telegraph by the night operator, Mr. OWENS, and seemed highly pleased with its workings. The Chief returns to Syracuse to-day.

We understand that the Captains of Police and attachés of the Chief's office intend to present Mr. MACKELLAR, late Clerk to the Chief of Police, with a suitable testimonial as a token of their esteem for him in the faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties.

An Offer.

A pork-packing house in the City gives public notice that free tickets will be furnished by them which shall entitle the bearer to receive "*one Hog's Harslet.*" "Harslet," or "haslet" is defined by WEBSTER to be "the heart, liver, lights, &c., of a hog." This is a nutritious and savory dish, and the poor will be glad to avail themselves of the generous offer of the parties.

Balls to Come.

The season of balls is well patronized. The Fire Department have theirs at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. The Astor-House Club have theirs on Wednesday at NIBLO's. The Poor Ball takes place at the Academy on the same night. The Twelfth Regiment have appointed theirs for Monday, 22d January.

Burns' Birthday.

A preliminary meeting of the admirers of Scotia's favorite bard was held last evening in WINDUST's Rooms, to make arrangements for the suitable celebration of his birthday, which occurs on the 25th inst. In accordance with the expressed wishes of the majority present, it was decided to hold the Anniversary at the Union Hotel, Brooklyn, where an adjourned meeting will be also held, on the evening of the 18th inst.

Complaints—The Mayor's Blue Book.

Yesterday only fifteen complaints were lodged at the Mayor's office—among which are the following:

Policeman HENRY LYON charged with refusing to quell a riot on the 1st of January. Notified to appear before the Mayor.

JOSEPH DUTCHEARTE complained of in the matter of a sale of tickets. Defendant was sent for, reprimanded and ordered to refund the money.

JOHN REDMAN, of Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue, complains of Hose Company Red Jacket congregating every Sabbath near his residence, and using profane language, greatly to the annoyance of the inhabitants. Capt. SPEIGHT notified of the fact.

JOHN ROSS is charged with selling complainant tickets for Australia, and neglecting to forward him. Ross was notified to appear and refund the money.

The Captain of the Sixth Ward (DOWLING,) was notified to appear before the Mayor for allowing WOOD, TOMLINSON & Co., No. 410 Broadway, to obstruct the sidewalk with sleighs and carriages. This has been tolerated a long time.

The remainder of the complaints are mostly in relation to the continued filthy condition of the streets.

The reports made daily to the office of the Chief of Police are as usual, filled with complaints in regard to the dirty condition of the streets.

☞ Messrs. R. E. & IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., have shown us their plan for an extension of the present City Hall to meet the growing wants of the City. It is in effect for the building of three edifices similar to the present structure, only of a greater elevation—fronting severally on the east, west and north sides of the Park, and enclosing an open court of 150 feet in diameter. While the thing is in abeyance new plans are "in order."

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN....TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Board received the following

PETITIONS.

Of a Committee of citizens, mechanics and laborers, for employment, the same that was submitted to the Board of Councilmen at their last session, and by them referred to the Board of Aldermen. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations for an adjustment of their tax for 1853. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Of Mr. G. Clinton and others to prohibit driving hogs through Fourth-street. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

CITY POOR.

Alderman HOWARD moved that the Resolutions of the Board of Councilmen relating to the removal of the New City Hall be taken up.

Alderman LORD hoped the regular business would be proceeded with first.

On division the resolutions were taken up.

Alderman HOWARD moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen in the resolutions, excepting the one instructing the Aldermen and Councilmen of each Ward to furnish the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies their proportion of the number of men required. Adopted.

Alderman DRAKE submitted a resolution asking that the Committee on Lands and Places be requested to inquire into and report the expediency of leveling off Hamilton-square and having it completely graded according to the grade lines, in order to give to laboring classes employment, and render the said square an ornament to the City. Referred as requested.

Alderman FOX submitted a resolution asking that a Special Committee be appointed to take into consideration the establishment of Ragged Schools for the education of the large number of children to be found in the streets begging and pilfering. Adopted.

The Board received the following

REPORTS.

The annual report of the Counsel to the Corporation, giving the title of all actions prosecuted or defended during the year 1854, as also all actions pending January 11, 1855.

On motion the report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Of the Commissioner on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to provide the Seventh Judicial District with suitable Court rooms. Adopted.

Of Commissioner on Repairs and supplies, adverse to confirming the award for stationery. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Of Committee on Finance—In favor of reducing tax of J. O. Phelps, A. H. Tilton, Anson B. Young, Hugh McLaughlin, Frederick Cunningham, Joseph M. Bell, and Lindley Underhill.

Of Committee on Assessments—Concurring with the Common Council, to confirm the apportionment of assessment in the matter of grading and regulating Second-avenue, from Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street. To relieve certain owners of property of the expense of opening Ninety-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenues. Approving the apportionment of assessment for a basin and culvert at the north-west corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth-street. Approving the apportionment of assessment for opening Second-avenue; for paving Twenty-first-street, between First-avenue and East River; for sewer in Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues.

FURNISHING BLANK BOOKS TO THE CORPORATION.

A communication was presented from the Comptroller, with the accompanying proposals, to furnish blank books to the Corporation for the ensuing year.

On motion, the same was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

CITY ADVERTISING.

Alderman HERRICK offered a resolution requesting that the Comptroller be directed to report to the Board what disposition had been made of the money collected for advertising upon the several assessment lists confirmed by the Common Council during the year 1854. Adopted.

A large number of reports of the Committee on Sewers, adopted by the Board of Common Council, were concurred in by the Board.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The Board received a Special Message from Mayor WOOD. [See elsewhere.]

The Board adjourned until Monday.

LONG ISLAND.

Fires in Brooklyn.

A frame building on Pacific-street, near Court, formerly occupied by a man named TIMOTHY FOX, as a dance-house, rum-shop, and Democratic headquarters for the Tenth Ward, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The premises were of but little value, and the destruction of the building will result in good to the neighborhood. Mr. FOX was insured for $900. The loss will not exceed that amount.

A frame house adjoining, owned by Mrs. FARRELL, and occupied by several poor families, was damaged to the extent of $500.

At 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a house on Nelson-street, near Court, South Brooklyn, owned and occupied by JOHN VICTORY, was also destroyed by fire. Loss $1,100, which amount is covered by insurance.

Meeting of Firemen.

The Firemen of the Eastern District (Williamsburg) hold a meeting on Saturday evening next, to take action in regard to the effort now being made in the Legislature to amalgamate this Department with that of old Brooklyn. The movement of amalgamation is received with disfavor.

New Church.

A new Episcopal Church, to be called the "Church of the Redeemer," is in the course of erection on Pacific-street, corner of Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn. It promises to be quite a unique looking building, and will contain accommodation for between 400 and 500 persons. GERVASE WHEELER, Esq., is the architect. The Pastor is Rev. P. SANFORD.

Military Display.

On Wednesday evening the Brooklyn National Guard, Company B, 14th Regiment N. Y. S. M., commanded by Captain ST[illegible], drilled at Montague Hall, Brooklyn. The [illegible] Military Association attended upon the occasion by special invitation from Col. JESSE C. SMITH, commander of the Regiment. Mayor HALL, the President of the Common Council, with some of the Aldermen, and a large concourse of ladies were also present.

The Excise Laws.

Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, has directed the Police to ascertain and report all places in which the traffic in intoxicating drinks is carried on, with the names of the persons keeping the same, and the names of all persons whom they observe frequenting unlicensed places.

Boy Drowned.

A little boy, son of Mrs. ANN RAFFERTY, residing in the vicinity of the Atlantic Docks, was drowned yesterday morning while aiding his mother in rescuing some clothes from the basin.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.
Before His Honor Judge Culver.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Mayor and two Supervisors, who had temporarily been holding this Court, vacated their seats, and His Honor Mayor Hall conducted Hon. Erastus D. Culver, City Judge, to his seat. After opening the Court, Judge Culver remarked, that on assuming the duties of the office, and before proceeding to business, he felt called upon to say, in answer to numerous inquiries from the bar and from suitors as to whether their business could be safely and legally in Court, in case there was any illegality in acts of the Common Council, or of the election.

He had turned his attention to the authorities on the matter and found them clear and explicit.

Judge CULVER cited authorities, and added:

But when reputation, acts and *claim, under color of an election or appointment*, all unite to establish the official character, it would seem then, so far as the public and third persons are concerned, the case could not admit of a reasonable doubt.

I think, therefore, that any business coming legitimately before the Court can be safely done by the present incumbent, until, by some direct proceeding on the part of some one having a better title to the office, he is ousted.

This can only be done by a proceeding in the nature of *Quo Warranto* in behalf of the people.

The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Bill.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—Jan. 9, 1855.

Mr. DOUGLAS asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, referred to the Select Committee appointed on the subject, and ordered to be printed:

A BILL

To authorize and facilitate the construction of a Northern, a Southern and a Central Pacific Railroad and Magnetic Telegraph through the Territories of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That with the view of enhancing the value and facilitating the sale of the public lands to the actual settler, and to aid in the construction of suitable railroad and telegraphic communication between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific Ocean, there shall be, and is hereby, appropriated and set apart a quantity of public land equal to the alternate sections for the space of ten miles on each side of said roads from their eastern to their western termini, as follows:

One road and telegraph, to commence on the western border of the State of Texas, and to pursue the most eligible route to the navigable waters of the Pacific within the State of California; which line shall be known as the Southern Pacific Railroad.

One road and telegraph, to commence on the western border of the States of Missouri or Iowa, and to pursue the most eligible route to the Bay of San Francisco; which line shall be known as the Central Pacific Railroad.

And one road and telegraph, to commence on the western border of the State of Wisconsin, in the Territory of Minnesota, and pursue the most eligible route to the navigable waters of the Pacific in Oregon or Washington Territories; which line shall be known as the Northern Pacific Railroad; such lands to be selected from the sections which shall be designated in the public surveys of said land (when made) by odd numbers, and to be held and conveyed as herein provided; and in all cases when the United States may have disposed of said lands, or any part thereof, or shall from any cause be unable to convey a title thereto, the deficiency may be made up by the party or parties who may become entitled thereto from any unoccupied and unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within the distance of thirty miles of said road; *Provided, however*, That for such deficiency within the State of California, and also in lieu of all mineral lands in said State (which are hereby excepted from the appropriation herein made) such selection may be made from any unoccupied and unappropriated lands of the United States within fifty miles of said road in the said State.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, upon the passage of this act, to cause advertisements to be published in two newspapers in each State, and in the District of Columbia, for the period of three months, which advertisement shall invite sealed and separate proposals for the construction of each or either of said lines of road and telegraph in the manner herein provided; said advertisement shall include a copy of this act as containing the terms upon which the United States are willing to contract for the construction of either of said lines of road and telegraph, and shall require separate sealed proposals, stating specifically whether it be for the Southern, Central, or Northern line, and also—

First. The time in which the party or parties propose to construct, complete, and finish the entire road and telegraph ready for use, which period must not exceed ten years from the signing of the contract; and, also, what extent and portion thereof they propose to complete and put in operations during each and every year.

Second. The time in which such party or parties will surrender and transfer, free of cost to the United States, for the purpose of being surrendered to several States as herein provided, the said road, with its appurtenances and furniture.

Third. The sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars per mile, for carrying the United States mails daily on said road, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, for the period of fifteen years from the completion of the road; and, also, at what rate, for a like period, they will carry on said road, under the direction of the proper Department, all military and naval stores, supplies, munitions, troops, and freights of all kinds for Government purposes, which sum or rate must not exceed that now paid in the aggregate for such transportation; and from and after the expiration of said period of fifteen years, said transportation, postal, military, naval, and for every other Government purpose, shall be in like manner performed on said road, under the direction of the proper Department, at reasonable prices, not exceeding those usually paid for the time being on other first-class roads, to be ascertained by Congress in the event of disagreement between the Government and the owners of the road.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to contract with the party or parties whose proposals, as aforesaid, may be accepted for the full and complete construction and keeping up of either line, or each of said lines of road and telegraph; the said contract to provide for the road or roads as herein described, and also for a telegraphic line or lines on the most approved plan; and for the full and faithful performance of the said contract or contracts, satisfactory security shall be taken by the Secretary of War, in the name of the United States; and all obligations, contracts, and securities, shall be binding and obligatory in law on the contracting parties according to the exact terms of their respective obligations, contracts, and undertakings; all questions of damages and forfeiture by reason of any breach of said contracts being determined by the express terms of such obligations, contracts, and undertakings: *Provided*, That in all contracts made in pursuance of this act the provisions of the act shall be taken and considered as parts of said contracts in like manner as if the same were set forth in full in said contracts.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in making said contracts it shall be stipulated that, for sake of convenience, the said roads shall be divided into sections of one hundred miles each, and that none of said lands shall be conveyed to the contractors until one of those sections shall be completed and put in successful operation, when the President shall convey by patent to the contractors three-fourths of the land pertaining to the section so completed, retaining the other fourth as security for the completion of the next section of one hundred miles; and when the second section shall be complete, the President shall, in like manner, convey to the contractors three-fourths of the land pertaining to that section, together with the remaining fourth on the previous section, and so with each section, conveying three-fourths and retaining one-fourth as security for the completion of the next, until the last section of the road shall be finished and put in operation, when the President shall convey to the contractors the residue of the lands; and it shall also be stipulated in said contracts that the mails shall at all times be carried on said roads under the direction of the Post Office Department, and that all other transportation for the use of the United States, as provided in this act, shall be performed under the direction of the proper department, and that the compensation therefor, at the prices specified in said contracts, in pursuance of this act, shall be regularly paid from the treasury of the United States quarterly, or at such times as shall be agreed upon; *Provided*, That no money shall be advanced, nor shall any such compensation be made until the service, to the extent of the payment so made, shall have been first performed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That should any contracting party or parties substantially fail, neglect, or refuse to prosecute the work undertaken by said party or parties, in a manner to secure the completion thereof in compliance with their contract, and within the time stipulated, or should such party or parties violate the terms of the contracts, then all rights of said party or parties to said road, right of way, or property, shall be and become forfeited to the United States, and the United States may and shall enter upon and possess the same. In the event of such forfeiture, to be determined by the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, said Secretary of War shall proceed to relet the work remaining under such forfeited contract, in such manner as will secure its earliest completion, in conformity with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That said Secretary shall not stipulate on the part of the United States for any higher or other terms than are herein expressly authorized and provided.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the party or parties with whom the contract or contracts aforesaid shall be made, shall proceed, as soon as practicable after the execution of such contract or contracts, to locate the general route of said road or roads, and fix the eastern and western terminus of the same; and as soon as such general route or routes shall be determined, which shall not be more than one year from the date of said contract or contracts, a statement thereof shall be furnished by said party or parties to the Secretary of War; and as soon as practicable thereafter, the President shall cause the public lands on each side of said route or routes, to the extent of at least forty miles, to be surveyed, and the Indian title thereto extinguished; and the provisions of the act of September, 1841, granting preëmption rights, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended to such lands, saving and excepting the lands herein set apart and appropriated for the use of said road or roads, as aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That the alternate sections and parts of sections of land which by this act shall remain to the United States, within the lines of ten miles on each side of said road or roads, shall not be entered or sold, by preëmption or otherwise, for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the party or parties receiving grants of alternate sections of land, under the provisions of this act, shall be required to sell and unconditionally convey one-half of the same within five years from and after the issuing the patent for the same or any part thereof; and all lands so granted to such party or parties, and remaining the property of such party or parties, or which may be held to the use or for the benefit of such party or parties at the expiration of ten years from the date of the patents, shall be and become forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands of the United States, for two hundred feet wide along the entire line of said road or roads, shall be, and is hereby, set apart and dedicated as a highway for railroad and telegraph purposes; and the said party or parties may take any earth, ground, stone, timber, or other necessary materials for the construction of said roads or telegraph from any adjoining lands of the United States. All contracts made in pursuance of this act for the construction and keeping up of a railroad or roads and telegraphic line or lines, shall provide for and require the railroad or railroads to be constructed in a substantial, thorough, and workmanlike manner, with all necessary drains, culverts, bridges, viaducts, crossings, turnouts, sidings, stations, watering-places, and all other appurtenances, including the furniture and rolling works of the road or roads, equal in all respects to a road of the first class when prepared for business, with rails of the best quality, weighing not less than sixty-four pounds to the yard, and a uniform gauge throughout the entire length of each road; and shall also provide for and require a telegraphic line of the most substantial and approved description along the line of each road.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the party or parties constructing or owning either of said roads, may at any time construct one or more additional tracks along said routes within the two hundred feet herein granted for the right of way. And all connections with said road or roads shall be made under the direction of the legislature of the States and Territories respectively, in which the same shall be constructed; and no road shall be made in pursuance of this act in the State of California, without the express authority of the legislature of that State, and then only by virtue of the authority of such State.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the said road or roads shall be surrendered to the United States in pursuance of the provisions of this act and the contracts authorized by it, thereupon so much of said road or roads as may lie within any of the States, shall vest in and become the property of the State or States within the limits of which the same may be located, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, and all other Government service, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may prescribe, restricting the charge for transportation thereon. And all other States recognized and admitted into the Union thereafter shall acquire the same rights, subject to like provisions and restrictions.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be established on said routes military posts, and station houses, at convenient and suitable points, garrisoned by a sufficient force to afford adequate protection to emigrants, settlers, and workmen; said posts and station houses to be of a cheap and temporary character, yet sufficient for the purposes of defence, and to be erected by the troops of the United States, from materials to be obtained in the vicinity of the routes; said posts and stations to be increased, diminished, or changed, whenever convenient or necessary, in the opinion of the President, for the execution of the required service; and the posts and stations so erected may be used for telegraph stations until Congress shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the military officers in command of the troops along the said routes to cause to be opened by the troops a good common road along the entire line of each of said routes, through the territories of the United States, and to keep such roads in good traveling condition, with safe bridges and ferries across the streams, to sink wells at convenient distances where required, and to protect said roads and telegraphic lines and persons employed thereon, and all emigrants, travelers, settlers, and traders along the lines while in their vicinity, from all hostilities and depredations by the Indians, so far as the same may be practicable.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That should the Secretary of War, under the first advertisement, fail to receive proposals in compliance with the provisions of this act for making all or either of said roads, which proposals, in the opinion of the President, ought to be accepted, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to issue new advertisements in like manner for new proposals, once in each year, until each of said railroads and telegraphic lines shall be put under contract in pursuance of the provisions of this act, unless Congress shall otherwise order and direct.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Baltic.] LONDON, Friday, Dec. 29, 1854—5 P. M.

Owing to the Christmas Holidays, there have been no public sales in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets during the past week, and very little business has been done privately.

MONEY has been in brisk demand the last day or two. Consols leave off at 91¼@91⅜, for the account; Dollars, 5s. 0½d.; Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.; Doubloons, 74s.@74s. 3d.; American Eagles, nothing doing. By the Overland Mail we have dates from Shanghai to 2d, Canton 9th, and Calcutta 17th November. Exchange at Shanghai, 6s. 5d.@6s. 5½d.; Canton, 4s. 8½d.; Calcutta, 1s. 11½d.@1s. 11¾d.

COCHINEAL—Some business has been done, at an advance on late sales.

In COFFEE, no transactions. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st instant, compared with those of the same period last year:

	IMPORTS 1853. lbs.	IMPORTS 1854. lbs.	STOCKS 1853. lbs.	STOCKS 1854. lbs.
Chief Ports of Europe	319,500,000	326,700,000	55,800,000	59,400,000
Great Britain	48,200,000	57,100,000	37,900,000	33,000,000
Totals	367,700,000	383,800,000	92,700,000	92,400,000

CORN—The market was very thinly attended to-day, and no alteration in prices.

LINSEED—The imports during the week amount to 8,790 quarters. Prices on the spot are steady, without change; two floating cargoes from the Azov have changed hands, at 60s.@60s. 6d., delivered. In Calcutta Seed, shipments from September to the end of the year have fetched 68s. 6d.@69s., cost, freight, insurance.

LINSEED CAKES in good demand for consumption. English difficult to buy, at £12 ℘ ton.

LARD rather firmer.

MOLASSES—There has been a small sale of Cuba, at 17s. 3d.

OILS—There is a further improvement in Linseed, the market being firm at 38s. for prompt delivery, 40s. is demanded for delivery early next year, and 41s. for April and June. Rape: Brown has declined to 51s. 6d.@51s.; Refined slow of sale, at 54s. 6d.@54s. Palm, £47@£48. Cocoa Nut, £48 10s.@£49. In Fish little doing; Pale Seal has advanced to £50.

SPELTER—ake on the spot, £24 15s.@£25.

SUGAR—During the holidays the market has been entirely closed. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st instant:

	IMPORTS 1853. lbs.	IMPORTS 1854. lbs.	STOCKS 1853. lbs.	STOCKS 1854. lbs.
Chief Ports of Europe	604,500,000	604,200,000	61,000,000	77,100,000
Gr't Britain	728,000,000	930,700,000	220,600,000	297,000,000
Totals	1,332,500,000	1,534,900,000	281,600,000	374,100,000

TALLOW has been sold to-day at 64s. 6d., on the spot.

TEA—A parcel of about 3,000 chests Foo-chow-foo has been realized at very full prices. We quote common Congou 10d. ℘ lb., buyers.

TURPENTINE—A small sale of rough has been made at 11s. 6d. Spirits are dull at 39s. for English.

AMERICAN STOCKS—There have been purchases to some extent of Pennsylvania State Bonds, at 80. Virginia Sterling 5 ℘ Cent. Bonds have been sold at 84@85, ex div. Massachusetts Sterling 5 ℘ Cents at 101½. Pennsylvania Railroad (1st Mortgage) Dollar 6 ℘ Cent. Bonds at 87, ex div.; do. (2d Mortgage) 6 ℘ Cent. Sterling Bonds 90, div. from October. Illinois Central Bonds, 60. United States 6 ℘ Cent. Bonds, 1868, sellers at 108. Indiana State, 70. Kentucky 6 ℘ Cents 90, ex div. Maryland 94, sellers. Canada 6 ℘ Cent. Bonds 107, ex div.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Baltic.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

There has been only a languid demand for COTTON since our Circular of 22d inst., and prices during the whole week have inclined rather in favor of buyers, though not to an extent to establish any quotable decline. The declaration of the annual Stock-taking to-day having proved the actual stock to be about 45,000 bales less than appeared by the estimated returns, the market has shown more firmness again, and it closes steadily.

The sales for the week ending yesterday are 29,430 bales, of which 920 are for export, and 450 on speculation; to-day they are estimated at 7,000 bales, with 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The only change made in prices is in fair, which is called ⅛ lower, the demand having run more upon middling and good middling qualities of the new crop at full rates, and we quote: Fair Orleans 5½d.; Fair Mobiles 5⅛d.; Fair Uplands 5⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 5d.; Middling Mobiles 4⅞d.; Middling Uplands 4 13-16d. Inferior and Ordinary 3½d.@4½d. ℘ lb. The stock in Liverpool is ascertained to be 551,340 bales, of which 295,720 are American, against 397,500 and 286,170 bales of American at same time last year. The stock in the whole United Kingdom is 624,456 bales, against 717,860 in 1853.

The Christmas holidays, which have interfered as usual with trade here, have also limited the business in Manchester; but on the whole there is rather a better feeling than prevailed there some weeks since.

There is not much activity in the Grain Market, but prices are very firmly maintained in the absence of arrivals; and except from the Baltic there is no expectation of any early Foreign supply of importance. We quote White WHEAT 12s. 3d. to 13s. 3d.; Red 11s. to 12s. 3d. ℘ 70 lbs. Western Canal FLOUR 42s.@43s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s.@45s.; Ohio 45s. 6d.@46s. 6d.; Canada 43s. 6d.@44s.; and Sour 38s.@41s., ℘ bbl. Yellow INDIAN CORN 45s.@45s. 6d.; Mixed 44s.@44s. 6d.; and White 45s.@46s. ℘ quarter.

There is a moderate inquiry for RESIN at 5s. 3d. ℘ cwt. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE.

Yours respectfully, BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Another Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

There is a steady but not active demand for BEEF, and full prices continue to be made. PORK is in improved demand, and the quality of the new American now landing proving satisfactory, an advance of 1s.@2s. ℘ bbl. has been made for some parcels, ex ship. The market for BACON has been quiet this week; a few parcels of new have arrived and have found buyers, but old, in consequence of holders asking an advance, has not moved so freely. The sales of LARD are to an average extent, and last week's advance has been maintained. The demand for CHEESE, as usual after the Christmas purchases, is inactive, but the stock is light and holders firm. There is rather more firmness in the TALLOW market. LINSEED CAKE only moderately active. The CORN market has been unusually quiet, with the exception of Indian Corn, which has been looked after at full prices. To-day the market for WHEAT and FLOUR continued inactive, without change in quotations. INDIAN CORN also participated in the general dullness.

WM. GARDNER & CO., Brokers.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
THURSDAY, Jan. 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Only 50 bbls. changed hands to-day, at $7 25 for Pearls, and $6 62½@$6 75 for Pots, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—We have no particular alteration to notice. The day's sales include (by auction) 4,700 pockets Java at 12¼c.; 500 do. do. at 12¾c.; and (privately) 150 bags Rio at 9¾c.@10⅝c., ℘ lb.

COTTON—This day's business has been limited, but prices have not varied. Last evening sales transpired of about 4,000 bales, *in transitu*. These were in addition to what we reported in this morning's TIMES. The current rates are as follows:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7	7	7	7
Middling	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling Fair	9	9	9¼	9¼
Fair	9½	9½	10	10¼

FRUIT—This day's sales have been confined to 500 boxes Raisins at yesterday's prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have been in rather better request, especially for shipment, but holders have freely supplied the wants of buyers; and, thereby, prevented any improvement in prices. The day's sales reach 6,400 bbls. We quote:

Superfine No. 2	$8 25 @$8 62½
Ordinary State	8 75 @ 8 87½
Straight State	8 87½@ 9 00
Favorite State	9 00 @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 62½
Common to Good Ohio	9 12½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 62½
Extra Ohio	9 62½@11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 62½@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 00

Canadian is in fair demand at former rates; 1,100 bbls. superfine realized $9@$9 25, chiefly the lower price, in bond; and $9 87½@$10, free, ℘ bbl. Southern still favors purchasers. There were 1,300 bbls. obtained at $9@$9 62½ for mixed to good straight and favorite brands; with $9 87½@$10 50 for fancy and extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are essentially unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply and is rather quiet. The sales include 2,300 bushels good white Southern at $2 22½, and 500 prime Long Island red at a price not allowed to be published. Rye is plentier and is less inquired for at $1 37 for Jersey, and $1 39@$1 40 for Northern, ℘ bushel. Barley rules dull and heavy. A lot of 700 bushels damaged brought $1 10 ℘ bushel. Oats are in rather better request, at 55c.@57c. for State, and 58c.@62c. for Western, ℘ bushel. Corn is in moderate supply and demand at steady prices. Sales were reported of 16,500 bushels, at $1 05 for Western mixed, delivered; $1 05 for Southern yellow; and $1 05½@$1 06 for inferior to prime Jersey yellow, ℘ bushel.

HAY—River is selling slowly at $1, for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Last year's growth continues in moderate demand, at 25c.@30c. ℘ lb. Stock fair.

IRON—Scotch Pig is retailing at $30@$31, usual terms, ℘ ton; but other kinds are quite nominal.

LATHS—Eastern are quiet, but quoted firm at $1 [illegible] each, ℘ 1,000.

LIME—The market is inactive at old quotations.

MOLASSES—Only 150 bbls. New-Orleans changed hands, at 27c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing further has occurred in Crude Turpentine, which is quoted at $3 87½@$3 [illegible] ℘ 280 lbs. Sales were made of 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in shipping order, at 42c.@44c., cash, ℘ gallon; mostly at the lowest quotations. 300 bbls. low No. 1 Rosin, at $2 10, and small lots of common do. at $1 85 ℘ bbl. Tar is unchanged.

OILS—We have nothing new, to notice in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is rather more inquired for by Jobbers, at 81c.@82c. ℘ gallon. Lard Oil is selling, in lots, at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still rather quiet, but is held with much firmness. The arrivals are not very large, and owners display less eagerness to sell. This day's transactions include 540 bbls., in lots, at $12 25@$12 37½ for old Mess; $14@$14 25 for new do.; $12 25 for old Prime, which is extremely scarce, and $13 for new do., ℘ bbl. Prime Mess is retailing at $16@$16 50 for City, $14 75@$15 25 for Western, ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs readily bring 6c.@6¼c. ℘ lb. Pickled Meats are selling slowly at 8¼c.@8c. for hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for shoulders, ℘ lb. Dry salted Meats are rare and needed at full prices. There still exists a good inquiry for Bacon at 8½c.@9c. ℘ lb. Lard is in fair demand at buoyant rates. The day's sales comprise 300 bbls., good to prime, at 10¼c.@10½c.; and 500 kegs prime, at 10⅞c. ℘ lb. Beef is not very active, but is steady, the sales consisting of 250 bbls., at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $8 75@$11 25 for do. Mess; $14 75@$15 25 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15 50@$16 for extra do. ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in good request at buoyant prices. Beef Hams are salable and steady at, as in quality, from $13@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter is plenty and heavy, at 12c.@18c. for Ohio, 16c.@24c. for Western New-York, and 24c.@27c. for Orange County, ℘ lb. Cheese is more freely offered, and is depressed, at 10c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales of 400 tierces fair to choice were effected to-day at $3 75@$4 62½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SPICES—WILMERDINGS & MOUNT held a peremptory sale of Spices to-day, and succeeding in disposing of most, if not all, of what was offered at prices averaging 77½c. for Nutmegs, not quite prime; 20½c. for Cassia, 13½c. for Cloves, 10½c. for Pepper, 80c. for Mace, 4c. for Ginger, all on a credit of 4 and 6 months; and 12½c. for Pimento, cash, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—The market is quiet, but otherwise unchanged. Sales transpired to-day of small lots of Cuba at 4¼c.@4½c.; New-Orleans at 5c.@5½c.; and 60 boxes brown Havana on terms not disclosed, ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales were reported to-day of 10,000 lbs. prime at 12½c.@12⅝c., cash, ℘ lb.

TEAS—Yesterday a peremptory sale was made by Messrs. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT, and though the catalogue was a pretty heavy one, and the circumstances under which it was offered were unfavorable to a sustainment of previous prices, all that was offered was sold, and at as full rates as could be procured for the same at private trade, where the current movements are extremely limited and at quotations which show that buyers have the advantage.

WHISKY—Sales of 550 bbls. Ohio and Prison were reported to-day at 39½c.@40c., cash, ℘ gallon—a further improvement.

FREIGHTS—A little more activity was discernible in this line to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included some Cotton at 7-32d. ℘ lb.; 700 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 1s. 7½d., a rate above the regular quotation, which was about 1s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Corn at 4d. in bulk, and 4½d. in bags; 250 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. ℘ ton; 60 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For London the shipments comprised 2,000 lbs. Wax at ⅛d. ℘ lb.; 500 boxes Cheese at 25s., and some Pork at 3s. 3d ℘ bbl. For Glasgow, it was stated that the steamer *Glasgow*, to sail hence on the 20th inst., would take out some 3,000 bbls. Flour at about 2s. ℘ bbl. For Antwerp there were taken 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For Marseilles some lots of Provisions were engaged at 87½c. ℘ bbl. For California measurement goods were being taken by vessels just laid on at 25c.@30c., and by vessels advanced in loading at 35c.@40c. ℘ foot.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 150 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL—No. 609 Broadway.—Separate instruction for beginners; also, for those who have partially learned. The new Term will commence after the Holidays. All dances taught in the quickest possible time. The next Fashionable Hop, Jan. 9. Great preparations are making for the Ball of the Season, Feb. 12. Music by Noll. All applications to be made at No. 274 Bowery Bookstore. R. BURNTON.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for the second quarter are now being formed. The quarter dates from the day of entrance. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Matinee Dansantes as heretofore.

WILLIAM DUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
San Francisco, California.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combine the following advantages:

1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgment of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterize the natural organs.

3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing, or muffled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.

5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have become sunken. This is done by means of additional attachments to the frame work supporting the teeth. These attachments are so formed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above named gum compound and become component parts of the denture, and when rightly formed cannot be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, and also the natural form and expression of the mouth and lips, has been well tested, having been made a special feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographic and Daguerreotype likenesses, which have been taken of persons without this improvement and also with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenances of individuals now wearing dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above attachments.

6. The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.

J. ALLEN, No. 30 Bond-st., New-York.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, the 20th day of January, 1855, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the material and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., in the XXIId Ward of the City of New-York. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, or for the carpenter work and materials, and a bidder may propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the name and residence of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevation can be seen at the office of FRANCIS E. GUEST, corner of 44th-st. and 8th-av., of whom printed copies of specifications can be procured. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for XXIId (22d) Ward School," and will be received at the office of FRANCIS E. GUEST, corner 8th-av. and 40th-st., or either of the undersigned; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

E. W. C. McCLOSKEY, ROBT. H. SHANNON, } Commissioners.
ROBT. McCORD, SAMUEL J. HOPKINS, } Inspectors.
TRUSTEES.
Samuel Frost, J. C. [illegible], Francis E. Guest, John A. Van [illegible], Wm. Holmes, Peter C. [illegible], Wm. [illegible], Nathaniel R. [illegible].

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. 209, 213, 217, 223 and 221 [illegible], a few doors west of [illegible]. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water, from first to fourth stories; bay windows, cut-stone doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 8th and 4th-avs.) Price moderate. If sold, $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in attendance in No. 211 from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 40 West 18th-st., or W. H. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 25th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The new three-story brick store, corner of Furman and Montague-sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the Wall-st. Ferry, suitable for a family grocery, &c., or ship-chandlery store. Possession given immediately. Also, those twelve small but very desirable brick houses in Furman-st., next adjoining the above, will be completed in February next. Inquire of J. H. PRENTICE, No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good three-story high basement brick house, 25 feet front, lot full depth, in 23d-st. House built by days' work, and in first-rate order, $8,[illegible]. Also, a small house with all the modern improvements, $4,750. Terms easy. Apply at No. 375 9th-av. MALLOCK & BILLINGS.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first class four story basement houses, brown stone fronts, 25 feet front and 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 58 and 60 [illegible] 9th-st., near 4th-av. For further particulars inquire of GILES BUSHNELL, No. 116 5th-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new four-story brick houses Nos. 40 and 42 West 36th-st., 18 feet 9 inches front and rear, by 50 feet deep, with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 16th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick-front house No. 165 16th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 16th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No. 149 East 19th-st., with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 16th-st. one door east of 3d-av.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The TERRY & BARNUM MANUFACTURING CO. will dispose of the extensive and valuable real estate lately occupied by the Litchfield Manufacturing Co., beautifully located on the Bantam River, within a mile of the Court-House in the village of Litchfield, Conn., comprising in part two large factory buildings, a saw mill, furnace accommodations, ovens for baking or drying work, a casting shop, an extensive boarding-house, and another dwelling-house, with about 12 acres of excellent land. Said buildings are nearly new with shafting and fixtures, and other machinery, in complete running order, and on an extensive scale, and in all respects presenting a combination of advantages scarcely surpassed in the State. The terms are reasonable, and only a part of the purchase money will be required down. For further particulars and terms, application can be made to Mr. J. C. BECKWITH, Litchfield, P. T. BARNUM, Museum, New-York; or to THEODORE TERRY, President Terry & Barnum Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—With about fifty-three acres of land. The house and outbuildings are extensive, with a farm-house, &c., all in complete order, about 16 miles from New-York, convenient of access by the cars that pass near the premises almost hourly to the City. It is a most desirable place for a private gentleman, or a merchant doing business in New-York. It will be sold low, or exchanged for productive property in New-York or Brooklyn, and possession given immediately. Also, a farm of fourteen acres of excellent land and good buildings. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A small neat cottage, with about two acres of land, eligibly located on the Richmond Plank-road, near Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and further is a choice collection of fruit and shade trees. There is on the place a convenient barn, carriage and ice houses, stable, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 297 Pearl-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Great inducements offered to manufacturers who wish to locate their business in the vicinity of New-York City—One lot of ground will be deeded, free of expense, for every twelve hands employed in a flourishing village within 3 miles of the City, with steamboat, railroad and omnibus communication every half hour during the day. The place is well adapted for foundries, and all branches of manufactures; one foundry now in the premises employing about 60 hands; together with churches, school-houses, &c., &c. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer will please apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. G. ANDREWS and J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st., New-York. Money will also be advanced towards erecting buildings.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—The subscriber offers for sale a fine cluster of Lots, handsomely located near Atlantic Ferry, Brooklyn. No money will be required, provided the lots are immediately improved; and a small loan, if needed, might be made towards building. Good mortgages or other safe securities would be taken in payment. D. SHEPHERD, No. 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A part of a Farm, containing 25 acres, situated 2½ miles from the river at Irvington, Westchester County. A part of this land is high, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson and surrounding country, together with about 20 miles of the Sound. There is an observatory erected upon it 40 feet high, from which is had the most charming view to be found in this vicinity. Inquire of RICHARD MURPHY, No. 1,022 Broadway, or on the premises.

FOUR SHARES IN A BUILDING ASSOCIATION FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A good opportunity for a safe and profitable investment, the Association having been in successful operation since September, 1851, and is at this time in the most prosperous condition of any other Association in the City. Address A. L., at the office of this paper.

ILLINOIS FARM TO EXCHANGE.—Three hundred and sixty acres first quality land, partly improved, close by a village and railroad from New-York, to exchange for house in or near this City. Apply to A. J. BERRIAN, No. 27 Chambers-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, located in Connecticut. It is in high cultivation, complete in improvements, with the utensils if wanted. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 18 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR A FARM, well located on bay or river, in New-Jersey or Maryland, within a mile and a half of a landing, a fine improved property in this City, now paying a large interest. For further particulars apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Some of the finest and most desirable lots for private dwellings in the City of Brooklyn, being directly on the heights, above and immediately adjoining the Wall-st. Ferry. Also, other very desirable lots on Montague and Remsen-sts. Also, that desirable brick dwelling house, No. 62 Remsen-st., with stable in the rear in good order. House 37½ by 50 feet; lot 37½ by 100 feet. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Inquire of J. H. PRENTICE, No. 166 Water-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Three lots of ground, 20 feet by 100 each, situated on the southerly side of 17th-st., between avenues A and B. For terms, apply at No. 180 16th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

TWO BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—On the westerly side of the 3d-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., 25 feet by 100 each. For terms apply at No. 180 16th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF TWO-STORY HOUSE.—No. 27 Charlton-st., and lease of lot ten years from May next, without ground rent for the term. Inquire of L. ACKERMAN, No. 238 W. 21st-st.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—Two lots in the IXth Ward, very near Fulton-av. Railroad, each 25x100 feet. Price, only $160 each, if sold this week. B. G. BRUCE, No. 300 Madison-st.

TOWBOAT FOR SALE.—For sale the splendid new steam towboat HENRY MORRISON, tonnage 167, carpenter's measurement, 145 Custom-house measurement, breadth of beam 22 feet, length 110 feet, depth of hold 7½ feet, with 30 inch cylinder and 6 foot stroke. This steamer is new and has not been run but about two months; her machinery is of superior construction and in perfect order. For terms of sale, inquire of R. M. HARRINGTON, Attorney, No. 46 John-st., or on board, at Pier foot of Canal or Vestry-sts.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE.—With all her fixtures, &c.—Said boat is in good running order, and is well adapted for freight and passengers. For particulars inquire of WALTER HILLARD, at New-Hamburg, or of GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, No. 123 West-st., New-York City. W. HILLARD & CO.
NEW-HAMBURG, Dec. 28, 1854.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT HOBOKEN.—Several brick dwelling-houses, in the vicinity of the Ferry. Possession given immediately. Apply at the land office (opposite Ferry Landing) of W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story House, No. 230 Livingston-st., between Hoyt and Bond, Brooklyn. Rent $300 per annum. Stores No. 112 South and No. 239 Beekman-sts., New-York. Immediate possession given. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 23 Broadway.

BUILDING TO LET OR LEASE.—The four-story brick building No. 38 Beekman-st., may be had on a lease from one to three years, with immediate possession. An extension will be put up in the rear by the owner, if required, which will make the basement and first story cover the whole depth of the lot. For further particulars apply to MARTIN E. THOMPSON, No. 297 Broadway.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER.—To lease, from the 1st of May, the three upper stories of the building No. 61 Beekman-st., having a frontage of 26 feet on Gold-st., and extending through to Ann-st. The rooms will be warmed by steam, and furnished with water-closets and other conveniences, and are well adapted for a printer or a business requiring well-lighted premises, with steam power, in a first-rate locality. Apply to J. MASON, on the first story.

DESIRABLE DESK ROOM TO LET—At No. 149 Fulton-st. (2d floor,) between Broadway and Nassau-st. J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO. Booksellers.

OFFICES TO LET IN WALL-ST.—Two roomy and pleasant offices, connected, suitable for Bankers or Brokers, fitted up with desks, iron safe, and other furniture, ready for business. Inquire at No. 14 Wall-st., first floor.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The fine store, basement, etc., No. 28 Beekman-st., north side, near Nassau-st. Possession 1st May. Also, three upper lofts. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 300 Hudson-st.

STORE TO LET—The second story of store No. 43 Dey-st. Possession given immediately. Rent $1,000. If taken by a shoe manufacturer the rent can be paid in shoes.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

LOFTS TO LET—At No. 31 Chambers-st. Inquire of [illegible] BROTHERS & CO.

COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &C., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT has removed to 388 Broadway, New-York, having been burnt out by the fire at his old stand, No. 444 Broadway. A new HAPPY FAMILY on Jan. 2, 1855.

WILSON & CO.—Accountants, No. 43 and 59 Nassau-st.—Accounts, and books of account, however complicated, adjusted, and books posted.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Jan. 11, and FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.: Large sale of Rich Fancy Goods—Comprising some of the most beautiful articles in the market and in large invoices of previous sales. Also, a large stock of [illegible] large Hebe vases, &c. Also, a large invoice of linen cambric handkerchiefs, just received by late arrivals; bronzes of various kinds, figures, groups, candelabra, china vases, &c.; also, an entire invoice of real Sheffield plated ware, for whom it may concern, urns, [illegible] coffee-pots, tea-kettles, cake-baskets, [illegible] and silver handles, dish covers, dishes, cruets, [illegible] butter stands, silver cases, tea caddies, [illegible] and other very costly Sheffield ware. Also about [illegible] dozen French perfumed assorted Soap. Also, an invoice of Papier Maché Goods, all to be sold without reserve. This sale is well worthy of examination by every one, as nearly all the goods are fresh and new.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TWO ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, BLANKETS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. [illegible], a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising two rosewood piano-fortes, of brilliant tone and finish, rosewood and mahogany furniture, bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany dress bureaus, marble-top wash stands, corner stands, music racks, mahogany cane chairs, rockers, Voltaire and easy chairs, [illegible] sofas, tete-a-tete, rosewood and mahogany centre, side, and card tables, black walnut [illegible] tables, black walnut dining and tea tables, spring mattresses and paillasses, hat racks, book cases and secretaries, wardrobes, common bedsteads, piano stools, etageres, clocks, [illegible] glass-ware, &c. Also, 200 pair blankets, and a large lot of second-hand furniture from a family removing. All of which must be sold without reserve. Sale positive, without regard to weather. Also, three gold watches, two diamond pins, crape shawls.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VALUABLE JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., belonging to the estate of Henry Kayser, deceased.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction by order of Solomon Kayser, Esq., Administrator of Henry Kayser, deceased, at our salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st. (removed for convenience of sale) on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock, his entire stock of very valuable jewelry, consisting of [illegible] 18 carat gold finger rings, ear-rings, breast pins, [illegible] in great variety, gold pencil cases, chatelaines, studs, Mosaic ear-rings and breast-pins, watch keys and seals, lockets of various sizes, and a great variety of other jewelry; also, two large iron safes furnished with [illegible] for jewelers, long table, desk [illegible], the whole to be sold without reserve. Also, an invoice of valuable gold chronometers, lever watches, [illegible] enameled [illegible] set in diamonds, and other costly jewelry. Also, a large assortment of valuable diamond jewelry, pins, ear-rings, finger [illegible], brooches, and other costly goods, without reserve.

E. C. Kemp, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st.—E. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, all the furniture of a cabinet-maker and dealer, removed for convenience of sale, and to be sold without reserve by order of mortgagee; also, furniture, cart, harness, &c. The furniture consists of all the usual assortment of a furniture dealer, and is well worthy of the attention of purchasers. Also, a large assortment of fancy house furnishing articles, large French plate mirrors, oil paintings, piano-fortes, carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany tete-a-tete sofas and parlor chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, bookcases, centre and pier tables, clocks, looking glasses, and all the usual variety of furniture, and house-furnishing goods. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Also, one of Singer's Patent Sewing Machines, in good order, cost $120.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer—Office No. 48 Pine, corner of William-st.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
$3,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad first mortgage seven per cent. Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861; interest payable 1st January and 1st July, in New-York ....$1,000 each.
$1,000 seven per cent. Convertible Income Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, due 1864; interest payable January 1 and July 1, in New-York....$1,000 each.
50 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company ....$50 each.
20 shares Union Iron Company ....$100 each.
175 shares Third-avenue Railroad ....$100 each.
1,000 shares Union Gold Company Stock ....$5 each.
70 shares Parker Vein Coal Company ....$100 each.
60 shares Bull's Head Bank Stock ....$25 each.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., superb first-class furs, manufactured by J. H. Harley, No. 24 John-st., and every article warranted in all respects, consisting of sleigh robes of the finest quality, some of which are very costly and desirable; also, real royal ermine, Hudson Bay sables, a very choice selection of Russia mink, Grecian marten, fitch, sable, stone marten muffs, pelerines, capes, victorines, cuffs, &c. We particularly call the attention of our friends to this very choice sale.

E. Brevoort Henry, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 14 Maiden-lane, the entire stock of a manufacturer, about leaving for Europe, consisting of rich and elegant furs and sleigh-robes. A large assortment of rich Hudson Bay sables, Stone-marten, stone-marten, fine ermine, French sable, Siberian squirrel, chinchilla, mountain-marten, river-marten victorines, cuffs, capes and talmas, pelerines, &c.

Waterbury & Dyer, Auctioneers.

BY WATERBURY & DYER.—Mortgagee's sale of Paris mounted brilliant diamond jewelry, fine gold watches, silver ware, &c., without reserve, at our store No. 36 Broad-st., FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock. These goods were imported expressly for City sales and wear, therefore every article on the catalogue will be found first-class and worthy of especial attention from all who desire superior jewelry at a sacrifice.

Matthew Jordan, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 366 Broadway, (up stairs,) between Franklin and Leonard-sts.—FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1855, auction sale of new Books, also Standard Library Books, &c., &c., forming a collection worthy of examination, to commence at 7 o'clock.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MARBLE MANTELS.—VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the salesroom, Nos. 30 Pine and 28 Cedar-sts., a splendid assortment of Statuary Marble Mantels, both plain and carved. Samples now on exhibition.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

TUNIS MORRELL will sell THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. second-hand Furniture, parlor, chamber, hall and kitchen. Also, 31 boxes of cigars. After which a stock of new furniture.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

TUNIS MORRELL will sell THIS DAY, after sale second-hand furniture, 11 A. M. at No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane, four suites of parlor furniture, various kinds, with other furniture for chamber, hall, dining room, &c.; must be sold to pay advances. Every attention to shippers.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

STEAM ENGINE, STAMP PRESS, DIES, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on the premises, No. 135 Mercer-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, one eight-horse power steam engine, in order, stamp press and dies, cutting press, &c.

Thomas Bell, Auctioneer.

BY BELL & BUSH—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 27 Centre-st., will be sold the large and valuable stock of children's and youths' clothing, from 16 years to 3, French sacks, pants, vests, over coats, full suits. This sale is worthy of notice.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON and its own limitation. All claims for or against the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.
GEORGE CLARK & WM. HEGEMAN.
Persons having claims please present them immediately.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. Rushton, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.
The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO.
P.S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of MANDEVILLE & PARKER dissolved partnership by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1855. Both members of the late firm are authorized, and will settle the business and collect the debts due to said firm of MANDEVILLE & PARKER.—Dated Jan. 11, 1855.
JAMES I. MANDEVILLE,
CALEB PARKER.
N. B.—The business will be hereafter conducted by and under the name of CALEB PARKER.
CALEB PARKER.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ROCKWELL & VAIL was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent. DAVID ROCKWELL is duly and alone authorized to use the name and settle the business of the late firm.
DAVID ROCKWELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855. JACOB VAIL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD WOOD & CO.
G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
F. INGALLS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. I. A. BARKER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

THOMAS S. DROWNE AND WILLIAM D. MAXWELL are partners in our firm, from and after this date. PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1855.
COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and so far as the laws give him power, take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible parties for violation of ordinances and dereliction of duty upon the part of any person holding office under the City Government. By Order of the Mayor.
WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.
All the papers in this City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, all cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC RAGS, cotton, bagging and rope, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.
And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.
The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 36 William-st., New-York, Dec. 28, 1854.—The semi-annual interest of four (4) per cent. on the construction stock of these Companies will be paid in cash, at their office, on and after the second day of January next.
A dividend of five (5) per cent. on the remaining stock of the above Companies, has been declared by the Directors out of the net earnings for the six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after the 15th day of January next, in the old or full stock of the Companies, the earnings of the Roads having been appropriated to the construction of the new lines.
The transfer books of the construction stock will be closed from this day to the 2d day of January next, and the transfer books of the remaining stock will be closed from the 5th to the 15th day of January. By order of the Board.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.
DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the of rate five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to the depositors on or after the 15th January, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, from the first of January. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.
Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No 3 Chambers-st., New-York.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 15th January, 1855, (during the hours of business of the bank,) upon all sums of $5 and upwards and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum upon all sums of $500 and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st of January next.
All interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal.
The Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 13, 1854.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earning of the Road for the past six months, ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable in conformity with the by-laws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.
Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.
Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst to the 20th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount, will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, at the Banking Room, No. 237 Broadway. All interest not call for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st of January. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE F. WEBRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1854.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the earnings of the road to the 31st inst., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th January next. The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the 20th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of Jan., will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 107 Chambers-st., Jan. 10, 1855.
UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors, for the six months ending the 1st inst., at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.
J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1855.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the North River Bank in the City of New-York, have declared a Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854. A. P. HAYS, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 164 Broadway, corner of John-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend for the six months, terminating on the 31st inst., of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable the second day of January next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., on and after the 9th inst.,—the transfer book closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the net profits of the six months ending on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 19 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20, 1854.
SOUTHERN BANK.—At a meeting of the Board this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared from the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders here on or after the 12th of January next, and to the Northern stockholders on the 15th proximo, at the Bank of America in New-York. JAS. L. WIBRAY, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. By order ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan 9, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, No. 59 Barclay-st., have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.—Jan. 3, 1855. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after 10th day of January next. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INS. AND TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1855.
A DIVIDEND—Of 3½ per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 15th of February to Stockholders registered at this office.
C. W. ROCKWELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1854.
A DIVIDEND of three and one half per cent. has this day been declared payable to Stockholders on the 2d January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant till the day of payment.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 54 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable 10th January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,
THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,
is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.
GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Melrose, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
a16, '53-1awlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
ap7, '54-1awlyF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
a16, '53-1awlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds in this City.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 433 Grand-st.—Deposits made on or before the 20th of January next, will receive interest from the 1st January. Interest as usual at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854.—All deposits in this institution, on or before the 10th of January next, will draw interest from the 1st at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. [illegible] 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 28, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose installments have not been paid, are hereby notified that the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, JAN. 2, 1855.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For Directors of the Company will be held at the depot on 6th av. and 43d st., on the 16th inst., between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. By order of the Board. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an election for Directors of the Australian Steamship Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAS. FREELAND, President.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small sums, can at all times be obtained on application to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to
J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile, also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 78 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book* and *New-Brunswick Times*.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 12 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere, the prescription used, on receiving a letter (post-paid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6½ octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6¾, $175 to $210; do. 7 octave, $260 to $275; one grand Piano, $450, cost $800. Fisk's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $130, being a reduction of 30 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 282 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 441 Broadway can be procured at a small price the best Piano-Fortes in market? Also, that the Grand Diagonal Piano of A. W. LADD & Co., with their new action, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of CARHART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodions at No. 441 Broadway.

A VERY SUPERIOR $315 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—Seven octave, made for the owner a few weeks since, is perfect in every respect and fully warranted. Offered for [illegible] on account of sickness—has modern case and improvements. It can be seen at No. [illegible] Chambers-st., from 9 o'clock till 3, Friday and Saturday.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES BROTHERS & GUMMINGS, No. 136 3d-av., corner 15th-st.

RAILROADS.

OPENING OF THE MAIN LINE AND GALENA BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—New and continuous Railroad route from Cairo to Galena, and from Cairo to Chicago, without change of cars. Through Line to Saint Louis, all the way by Railroad.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 28, 1854.
On and after MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1855, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting twice daily at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Bloomington, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Track Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cairo, as above.
From Galena the Northwestern Railroad limit of the country, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Pineries, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith, on the opening of navigation.
Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 10 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.
Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.
Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.
For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of R. B. MASON, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.
Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express ....9.15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express ....[illegible] P. M.
Trains run direct to Alton (250 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER. (Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15½ HOURS.
The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this
AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.
AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers, and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.
R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—7:20 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Second*—9 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. *Third*—2:30 P. M., Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fourth*—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. *Fifth*—8:25 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M. for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 12 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Trains) at 6:30 A. M.
New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:30 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:30 and 3:45 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, Way Passenger Train, 1:15 A. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 10:30 A. M. For Peekskill 3, 5 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown 1, and 8 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.
OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 5 P. M., Burlington 5:40, St. Albans 7:40; lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; and Rutland 8:30, lodge, leave at 8 A. M., arrive Burlington 8:20; leave at 10:40 A. M., for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.; fare, $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Quillian,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 28th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES.
No. 22 William-st., and No. 176 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000,
with a large surplus.
This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates. JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 20 Water-st.

FOREST OR LARGE SHADE TREES.—Wanted, a few for which will be paid according to quality, would prefer to have them delivered on board sloop, near New-York. They must be from thirty to forty feet high, well furnished and ornamental. Please state the kind and the location. Address TREES, care Box No. 1,958.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Dec. 27 1854	Saturday, Dec. [illegible] 1854
Wednesday, Jan. 10 1855	Saturday, Dec. 30 1854
Wednesday, Jan. 24 1855	Saturday, Jan. 13 1855
Wednesday, Feb. 7 1855	Saturday, Jan. 27 1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21 1855	Saturday, Feb. 10 1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7 1855	Saturday, Feb. [illegible] 1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 3.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 17.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 31.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, J. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connoly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.
N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail FRIDAY, Feb. 9. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York, for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the Clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
FOR FLORIDA—Through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, is now at Pier No. 13, North River, loading for the above ports, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain E. W. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on FRIDAY, Jan. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter-bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

HOTELS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five years' lease of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal market of the City and railroad and steamboat landings. For further information, address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 81 Nassau-st.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn.—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.
EDWIN R. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL.—No. 22 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

BARTHOLOMEW'S PATENT HYDRANTS—Extensively used, self-stopping, substantial, easily kept in order, durable. Repairing done properly and promptly without digging up. Apply at shop No. 34 Marion-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN D. WILSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. MILLER & DEVLIN, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 30, 1854. o6-law6mF*
JOSEPHINE T. WILSON, CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN TREADWELL, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, in Hicks-st., between Summit and Carroll-sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated July 27, 1854.
SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, RALPH C. EVLETH, } Administrators.
jy28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FLOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Richard A. Reading, No. 229 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.
JAMES FLOY, RICH. A. READING, JAMES DAVIS, } Executors.
ja12-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FOOTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Amherst Wight, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.
CATHARINE FOOTE, Executrix.
CHARLES H. FOOTE, FRANCIS O'BRIEN, } Executors.
s15-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Abner Sandford, at his residence, No. 86 Amity-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of December, 1854.
ABNER SANFORD, WILLIAM E. JONES, Administrators.
d22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BELL ABRAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 223 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1854.
d15-law6mF* JOSEPH TUCKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS C. HAMERSLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 8 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1854.
s29-law6mF* JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES NEWCOMEN, late of the City of New-York, Florist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1854.
au4-law6mF* A. B. BELKNAP, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 36 North Moore-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1854. JOSEPH FORSYTH, Administrator.
n10-law6mF*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the 2d-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (3d story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the [illegible] day of January, 1855.
Third—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 27th day of January, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of 2d-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 73d-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
PATRICK KELLY, MICHAEL A. REED, ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE, in the XIIth Ward of said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 71 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 71 Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of January, 1855.
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 3d day of February, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say: On the north by the southerly line or side of 57th-st.; on the south by the northerly line or side of 53d-st.; on the east by the westerly line or side of the 8th-av., and on the west by the easterly line or side of 11th-av. And also all those other certain lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of the 8th-av., between 50th-st. and 60th-st. And also all the lots fronting on the westerly side of the 11th-av., between 50th and 60th-sts., aforesaid, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., JOHN A. WEEKS, JOSEPH S. YORK, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 42d-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January, 1855.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of January, 1855.
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, lying on either side of the 1st-av., [illegible] the block between [illegible] and extending [illegible] of about 100 feet on either side thereof. And all those certain other pieces of land situated, lying and being in said City, on either side of the 1st-av., between the centre line of the block between 41st and 42d-sts., [illegible] the line of high-water mark in the Harlem River on the north, and extending to the distance of one half the block on either side thereof, excepting therefrom so much of said land as lies on the easterly side of said avenue, outside the line of high-water mark.
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, GEORGE H. PURSER, WM. SINCLAIR, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH-STREET, from river to river, where not already opened, and excluding such parts as are within the bounds of the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the Opening of 67th-st., in the said City of New-York, not already opened, and excluding such parts as are within the bounds of the new Central Park, as laid down on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements, touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. TOTTEN and SAMUEL L. HOPPING against EDWARD H. CHANNER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 70 Wall-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and nine dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest from the 4th day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 4, 1854.
BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, *Plaintiffs' Attorneys.*
The complaint in the above entitled cause was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1855.
BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, *Plaintiffs' Attorneys.*
j5-law6wF

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—CHARLES W. LYNDE against ELIZA BINGHAM, DAVID BINGHAM, SARAH J. LEVY, ABRAHAM G. LEVY, FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, ROSWELL G. PIERCE, ROBERT B. ATTERBURY, WILLIAM FLEMING and AARON M. BURR.—To the defendants, SARAH J. LEVY and ABRAHAM G. LEVY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 5, 1854.
CHARLES B. LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of December, 1854.—Dated Dec. 6, 1854. CHARLES B. LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d8-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—REBECCA MITCHELL against RICHARD HOWKINS.—Sir: Please take notice that we shall move this Court at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 3d day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the above named plaintiff have leave to issue execution against your property for the amount remaining due upon the judgment obtained by her against you in the above entitled action in this Court on the 1st day of July, 1841.—Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1854.
Yours, &c., WEST & GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 39 Wall-st.
d6-law6wF*
To Richard Howkins, the above named defendant.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN M. ROWLAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 182 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.
HENRIETTA M. ROWLAND, HENRY ROWLAND, Administrators.
d13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN G. BROUGHTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 182 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.
BARRENDENA BROUGHTON, Adm'trx.
d13-law6mF CHARLES A. NICHOLS, Adm'r.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WASHBURN, late of the City of New-York, Clergyman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CUMMING, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Esqs., No. 19 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1854.
FREDERICK L. WASHBURN, Administrator.
d22-law6mF*

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE ONTARIO SENATORIAL ELECTION.

WARM DEBATE.

Intimidation to Policemen and Police Magistrates.

The Property of Prisoners to be Returned.

SAM IN THE ASSEMBLY.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 11.

[illegible] introduced a bill removing the restrictions on the circulation of foreign bank bills.

[illegible] introduced a bill more effectually to suppress gambling.

Mr. BAKER gave notice of a bill to amend the Charter of [illegible] Savings Bank in New-York.

Mr. YOST introduced a bill to authorize Charitable institutions in New-York to bind out children.

A bill was passed in relation to unclaimed dividends of Insurance Companies.

Mr. [illegible] laid on the table resolutions asking Congress not to renew McCORMICK's patent for reapers.

Mr. [illegible] introduced resolutions to inquire into the expediency of causing all articles of Association under the general law to be recorded. Also, for the publication of [illegible] of the supplies for the State [illegible]. Both were adopted.

Mr. [illegible] offered a resolution calling on the Attorney General to report the state of the suits against Trinity Church. Adopted.

The resolution on the repeal of coal duty was called up, debated and laid over.

The bill respecting excavations in New-York was ordered to a third reading. The provisions of the bill extend to Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLY.......ALBANY, Jan. 11.

General order of the day. A bill to expedite the [illegible] of votes at a Special Election in Ontario Senate District, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. PITON rose and said: Mr. Chairman, I was surprised and astonished, a day or two since, when this bill was referred to the Special Committee, at the remarks made by the gentleman from Livingston and Ontario Counties in which unworthy motives were attributed to Governor CLARK for his action in the matter of this special election. It is true that the gentlemen did not openly and avowedly express their views or make distinct charges against the Governor; but by hints and insinuations they cast suspicions on his motives in fixing upon the time named for the special election, and in holding on to the Senatorial office until after his election as Governor.

Mr. [illegible]—I rise to call the gentleman from Franklin to order. I did not, in the remarks I made upon the [illegible] of the bill, say one word that could be construed into any imputation upon the action of Governor CLARK.

Mr. LAMPORT—I also call the gentleman to order. The remarks I made do not contain any charges or imputations against the Governor.

Mr. PITON—In the remarks made by the gentleman from Ontario, the circumstances connected with the vacancy in the Twenty-ninth District, were so spoken of as to cast imputation upon the conduct of the Governor, and the gentleman said that those circumstances were such as to excite suspicions of improper motives. That at least was the substance of his remarks. Now let us not denounce the Governor unjustly. Let us rather review the facts and the law applicable to the subject, and then if we find he has been guilty of unworthy conduct, let him be held up to public scorn and contempt, but if not let us clear him from all censure [illegible], and dissipate those undeserved imputations so [illegible] to harm him. Let the suspicions and doubts which have been cast upon him be removed, if undeserved, and let him stand before the House in his true light.

Mr. F. W. PALMER—I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman. The gentleman from Warren made a motion that the Committee rise and report the bill to the House, and I ask if this is debatable.

The CHAIRMAN—It is debatable.

Mr. PITON continued: I ask the House to review the facts in this case. Governor CLARK was nominated for the office of Governor on the 20th of September last, and when so nominated he was holding the Senatorial office in the Twenty-ninth District. He had been elected to that office for two years, and the term would not expire until the 31st day of December, 1855. He was elected Governor of the State at the election held on the 7th of November last, but the question of his election was not finally settled until the meeting of the State Canvassers in the first week of December. It might be held by some that Governor CLARK should have resigned his office of Senator when first nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor.

Mr. RHODES—I call the gentleman to order. He is not speaking to the question.

The CHAIRMAN—The question of order is not well taken.

Mr. PITON—I repeat it might be held that Governor CLARK should have resigned one office when nominated for another. But let us remember that he was the choice of the people of the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District to represent them in the Senate of the State; and we need only refer to the remarks of the gentleman from Livingston himself, as a sufficient answer to any such implication. That gentleman has told us, distinctly and emphatically that it was the desire of the people of the Twenty-ninth District that the nominee should continue to hold his office of Senator. In holding on to that office, then, Gov. CLARK did but observe and obey the wishes of his constituents. He would, according to the testimony of the gentleman from Livingston himself, having been acting in direct opposition to the will of his constituents, had he then resigned the office conferred upon him; and it was, therefore, clearly his duty to hold on to the office until it was decided if he was chosen Governor. He did hold on until the State Canvassers met. It may be, said that immediately it was determined that Governor CLARK was elected to the Executive office, he should have at once resigned his seat in the Senate. Let us see how it would have worked had he then vacated his office. By reference to the law regulating special elections, the 1st volume of the 4th edition of the Revised Statutes, page 260, in the 8th section, sub-division 2, it will be found that the provisions read as follows:

SEC. 8. Special elections shall be held in the following cases: When a vacancy occurs in the office of any Senator or Member of the Assembly, after the last day of December in any year, and before the first day of March following.

It seems, then, that no special election can be had if the vacancy occurs before the last day of December or after the 1st day of March. Had the Senator resigned, Gov. SEYMOUR could not have issued his proclamation for a special election, and the vacancy could not have been filled. The 1st day of January must arrive, or the last day of March must pass, before the special election could be ordered. We find, therefore, that Gov. CLARK did what he was entitled to do—held on to the office of Senator until the 1st day of January had passed. We have seen that the time when it first became his duty to call a special election was the 1st day of January. Let us now look how these elections are to be called and held.

Mr. MUNDAY—I rise to a point of order. I find that a motion to rise and report progress is not debatable.

The CHAIR—That is not the question before the House. The motion of the gentleman from Allegany was not to report progress, but to report the bill to the House.

Mr. PITON continued his remarks. The law relating to the subject, provides that a notice shall be given of not less than twenty nor more than forty days when a special election is ordered. Gov. CLARK entered upon his duties as Governor on the 1st of January. On the [illegible], his proclamation was issued fixing the time when the election was to be held. He only lost four days in [illegible] the election—the four first days of office, when he was overwhelmed with business, and when, as you all well know, his ear could not be obtained by any member of this House without the greatest difficulty. Let me ask you if you can find in this any improper delay, or any ground for casting imputations upon the chief officer of the State? I think you will answer no. But gentlemen may say he did not fix upon the earliest day for the election—he might have fixed it upon the [illegible] twenty days after the 5th—and not on the 30th. Mr. Chairman, it is well known that time honored custom selects Tuesday as the day for holding elections. It is not customary to hold them on Fridays —which will be the 26th—and the very first Tuesday following the 26th, is the day named in the proclamation. I ask if this is not fixing the time of election at the earliest possible day? If the Governor had actually been governed by the motives imputed to him, why did he not fix the time at the extent permitted by the law—why not have waited forty days from the date of the proclamation, and thus necessarily have thrown it beyond the time fixed for the United States' Senatorial elections? No, Sir; it was his object to give to the people of his district a representative in the State Senate just as speedily as the law allowed him to do, and I ask any candid member of this House if it is fair—if it is honorable, to endeavor to cast imputations upon a high officer of the State, and an estimable, worthy citizen? The gentleman from Ontario asks, "Have we been guilty of treason?" I say no person has charged him, or any other resident of the district, with treason or any other offence. The question was only intended as an insinuation that Governor CLARK has treated the people of the district as though they had been guilty of treason and should be disfranchised. The imputation is unworthy and unfounded. I deny, Sir, that the gentleman has any justification for his implied charge. If he would more carefully scrutinize the statutes, and divest himself of rancorous party feeling and prejudices, he would be better able to pass judgment on the conduct of an honorable man. I have made these remarks because I deem it unjust and improper that the imputations and insinuations cast out by those gentlemen, and given to the world through the medium of public prints, should be suffered to pass unrebuked and unanswered. I will say in conclusion that I shall vote for this bill. I have no wish to retard for one moment the returns from the special election, and I hope that the friends of Gov. CLARK will show by their votes that they desire to see the Twenty-ninth District represented as, speedily as possible, on the floor of the Senate of the State.

Mr. LAMPORT—I am very happy, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman from Franklin has had an opportunity to deliver himself of his eloquence, and I am quite ready for the question.

Mr. STUYVESANT gave notice of a bill in relation to the property and money taken from persons arrested and accused of crimes in the City of New-York.

The bill provides as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever any goods, chattels or money shall be taken from any person or persons in the City of New-York, charged with the commission of any crime or misdemeanor, the same shall be properly marked and invoiced in a book to be kept for that purpose, together with the time the same was so taken from such person, and the name of such person, together with the name or names of the parties, if any, who claim such property or money, and a copy of such invoice shall be given to the party from whom the same was taken, and such property and money shall be deposited with the committing magistrate. In case said property or money shall not within ten days after such arrest and seizure be claimed by any other person or persons, the same shall be delivered to the person from whom the same was taken. In case said property or money shall, within said ten days, be claimed by any other person or parties, it shall be retained by the committing magistrate until after the trial of the person from whom it was taken; and if such claimant or claimants shall establish to the satisfaction of such magistrate, that he or they are the rightful owners, the same shall be restored to him or them, unless otherwise directed by the Court of Sessions. Otherwise it shall be returned to the accused, and no other person.

SEC. 2. Any magistrate, police justice, police clerk or other officer, offending against the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than three months nor more than six months, or by fine not exceeding $1,000, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

SAM AGAIN.

Mr. PETTY offered a resolution to the effect, that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of restricting or annulling the naturalization powers of Courts.

Mr. PETTY, in presenting the resolution, spoke as follows: In offering this resolution, Mr. Speaker, I am impelled by the fact which cannot be controverted, that too great facilities are afforded to aliens to acquire the privileges of citizens; and also from the conviction that the United States Courts are the most proper places to put into operation and carry out the naturalization laws of the United States. We are all well aware that our State Courts have almost altogether monopolized the business of making our better citizens for the sake of the small fee obtained therefor. And it is also well known that this business has been conducted for the last twelve years, if not more, in the loosest manner possible. There has been no ceremony, nothing to impress our new-fledged citizen with the great importance of the act making him a free citizen of a free country. And the great majority, in fact, do not know, and some never learn, the responsibilities of the position they have assumed. In my opinion so cheap have we allowed this great boon to become that our adopted citizen cares nothing for it, except it be to afford him the means to render service to those of his countrymen who follow him. There is hardly a member of the House who does not think in his heart, that it is time—full time—that some guards should be thrown around our rights of citizenship to restrain the present wish of foreigners to become American citizens. I have been recently pleased with a decision in this matter, made by Judge DEAN, of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, made in relation to the manner in which foreigners obtain their naturalization papers in the Courts of this State, from which it would appear that the Clerks of the Courts have almost exclusively attended to naturalizing the hordes that have presented themselves, when the law expressly says that the applicant for citizenship shall be examined by the Judge or in his presence, which I suppose means within hearing. Does any one believe that this learned Judge would have had his attention called for the first time to this matter, after presiding on the Bench for so many years, if it had not been for the great flood of Americanism that is now rolling over our country? He now sees the necessity of something being done by which our adopted citizens will value more highly the great and ennobling gift the people of this country, in their generous natures, have bestowed upon him. It is, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that I have offered this resolution, and hope that the Judiciary Committee will report at an early day upon the same.

Resolution laid over.

The House then rose and adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Clipper Ship Gray Eagle from Rio.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 11.

By the arrival of the clipper ship *Gray Eagle*, we have dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 6th of December.

The total shipments of Coffee for the month of November amounted to 176,400 bags; of which 28,450 bags were to New-York, and 10,000 to Baltimore.

The quotations for Flour are as follows: Western, $22@$23; Baltimore, $12@$22 50; Philadelphia, $21@$22; Richmond, $21@$25.

The *Grey Eagle* left in port at Rio the ships *Banshee, Kirkland* and *Judus*, and the schooner *Kent*, for Baltimore; also, the ships *Mary Elizabeth* and *Spirit of the Sea*, from Boston; also, the ship *Simeon Draper*, from New-York for San Blas, repairing.

In port also were the United States ships *Independence*, the flag-ship of Commodore MERVINE, bound to the Pacific, and the *Savannah*, the flag-ship of Commodore SALTER.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Excitement in Georgia, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 11.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail, as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Friday.

Some excitement existed in Georgia, growing out of Messrs. WADWORTH and SHELDON's connection with the Merchants' Bank at Macon. The President of the Bank having had handbills struck off which he intended sending into the country, urging the people *to send in the bills in their possession for redemption*, before those in circulation in the West could be received, but some of his friends finally persuaded him not to send them out.

The Russian meeting in the city of New-Orleans proved to be very amusing, that prince of humbugs, GEORGE WASHINGTON DIXON, being the presiding officer.

Mail Failures.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 11.

We have no mail this morning from points south of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

No mail north of Baltimore has reached us to-day.

Upsetting of an Omnibus—One Person Killed—Four Others Injured.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Jan. 11.

An omnibus that runs between here and Manlius, containing twelve to fourteen passengers, was overturned when near this city, the horses taking fright and running away. A. W. SPENCER, an esteemed and well known merchant of Cazenovia, was killed, and LEVI MARTIN, of Syracuse, EBEN DOWELL, of Manlius, JAS. McCUMBER, of Cayuga, and J. C. SMITH, of New-York, were seriously injured.

Fatal Accident.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Jan. 11.

FRANCIS WARD, of this city, was accidentally killed in the town of DeWitt yesterday. He was piling wood near where another man was chopping, and being caught by a falling tree, he was instantly killed.

The Know-Nothing Convention.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The Know-Nothing Convention in session here, has not, we have good reason to believe, transacted any business of importance, as yet, and several of the members have gone to Albany this afternoon, probably to consult with their friends at the Capital.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The Know-Nothing Convention at Schenectady, in the late evening session yesterday, took off the table a motion to adjourn, to meet in Albany to-day, and after some opposition from the Western members, adopted it. Many of the delegates are now in this city, and the adjournment meeting will be held here this afternoon.

The Southern Commercial Convention—Death of the Secretary of State of Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The Southern Convention was again in session to-day, but no business of importance was transacted.

Mr. MUSE, Secretary of State of Mississippi, died at Jackson on Tuesday last.

Death of a Member of the Massachusetts Legislature—Accident, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

GEO. CONNOR, Esq., Representative to the Legislature of this State from Boston, died suddenly this morning of heart disease.

JOHN FIELD, clerk in the store of A. A. WALLINGTON, No. 23 Dock-square, was instantly killed by falling between the Chelsea ferry boat, and the drop while attempting to jump on board.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

Tuesday next has been assigned, on the part of the House of Representatives of this State, for the election of a United States Senator.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Jan. 11.

The Legislature of this State to-day elected WOODBURY DAVIS, of Belfast, Free-Soiler, State Treasurer; NATHAN RICHARDS, of Oldtown, a Morrill Democrat, was chosen a member of the State Council to fill the vacancy that existed.

Death of Mrs. Philip S. Van Rensselaer.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The widow of PHILIP S. VAN RENSSELAER, formerly Mayor of this city, died last evening aged 89.

The Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The steamship *Knoxville* has arrived at this port, in 56 hours from New-York.

Weather Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 11.

We had a slight fall of snow in this city this morning.

CALAIS, Thursday, Jan. 11—8 A. M.

Weather clear and cold. Wind southerly. Thermometer at 6° below zero.

EASTPORT, Thursday, Jan. 11—8 A. M.

The weather is clear and mild here. Wind southerly.

BANGOR, Thursday, Jan. 11—8 A. M.

Weather pleasant, but very cold. Thermometer 10° below zero. Wind south.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 11—8 A. M.

The thermometer here stands at 7° above zero. Weather a little cloudy. Wind west.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 11—8 A. M.

The weather here is clear and pleasant. Thermometer 15° above zero.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 11.

It commenced snowing here at 11½ A. M.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Jan. 11.

It commenced snowing furiously here at 12 M.

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Jan. 11.

A [illegible] commenced here at 12½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Look Out for Impostors.

The public is requested to beware of a class of impostors who are going round soliciting money for the relief of the poor, representing themselves as accredited agents of the Brooklyn Association. Two *gentlemen* have been playing this game in the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn. STEPHEN CROWELL, Esq., the President, has written his name in a book furnished to each of the visitors, and parties without such authority should be avoided.

An Impostor—Laid up for the Winter.

A stout, robust man, near five feet eleven, and about 30 years of age, was arrested on Wednesday last, charged with going around the City soliciting subscriptions for the relief of a widow and four children, now (as he alleges) lying sick at the Hospital. On his person were found six letters; they were all directed to the Ladies of Charity. They all run in the same vein but varied a little in the commencement. One begins thus:

"The destitute, hungry children asking for relief of Charity for God's sake."

Again:

"Poor destitute four orphans, without food or support."

A number of tickets were found on the prisoner, requesting the visitor of the New-York Association for the Condition of the Poor to visit a number of widows.

Seven tickets, inscribed as follows, were also found on his person:

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 2 Little Water-street, New-York.
GOOD TO THE BEARER FOR ONE LODGING.
L. M. PEASE.

The prisoner was taken before Judge BRENNAN, who sent him to rusticate on the Island six months.

☞ Lieut.-Gov. MYERS, of Ohio, was among the arrivals at the Prescott House yesterday.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Hunter on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The encouragement I have received from the press, in my efforts to bring about a reform in the treatment of the most prevalent and fatal class of maladies incident to this climate, and the gratifying recognition of my labors, both by the press and the profession, induce me to believe that a series of popular articles on the nature, causes, and treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs, comprising Catarrh, Sore Throat, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, will not be unappreciated by your readers.

To me it seems a duty the physician owes to the cause of humanity, no less than to his own professional character, to diffuse more generally among the mass of the people a knowledge of the causes of disease, and their most appropriate remedies—particularly so in regard to those affections which I propose to discuss in my letters; for in no class of diseases are the afflicted so liable to be made the victims of ignorant and selfish empiricism or drug-vending speculations, as in those affecting the organs of respiration; and yet, in no class of diseases, is the wrong, the cruel deception of the empiric, so aggravated, so inexcusable.

The lamentable failure of our profession to arrest the progress of these diseases to the present time, fills the mind of the sufferer with forebodings of ill, and apprehensions of inevitable fatality. Every offer of relief is, therefore, grasped at with the avidity of a drowning man; and the wretch is not more to be deprecated, who would hold out a straw to save the one from drowning than is he, on the other hand, who speculates in the lives of his fellows, in the vending of a nostrum for the paltry consideration of lucre. We all know to what an alarming extent this practice of quackery, in the sale of patent medicines, has hitherto prevailed and still prevails—how numerous are its victims, and how fatal its consequences. Disease goes on eating its way into the citadel of life, unchecked by any legitimate or effectual means; while the victim is amused with a variety of remedies, ignorant of the nature of his real malady, and more ignorant still of the qualities of the pretended remedy on which he hangs his hopes for life.

I have thus plainly stated the evil; I come now to search out the parties at fault, and the remedy. In cases of Consumption, the medical practitioner has too long been accustomed to treat with neglect the CATARRH, SORE THROAT, or the slight BRONCHITIS, which mark the early stages of this malady; and when, through such neglect, the lungs have become studded with tubercles, to shake his head and shrug his shoulders in ominous token of an inevitably fatal termination. The patient, seeing the physician despair of success just when he most requires his aid, flies off to every ignis fatuus which presents itself; and thus, in ignorance, nostrums find sale only because the people are unacquainted with the laws of health, the causes of disease, and the proper means of cure. They are abandoned to the mercy of the unscrupulous, at the very moment when they most require protection, by those who profess to be the curators of their health and lives. Let the physician remove this ignorance, by plain common sense articles in the journals read by the people. Let them meet the requirements of the times, by diffusing such information abroad, as shall arm the people against the avarice and inhumanity of those who would traffic in the health and lives of their fellows. Let them come out from behind the screen of professional dignity, and talk to their fellow-citizens as man to man—giving them, in every possible manner, correct views on the subject of health and its best preservatives.

I am happy in taking advantage of this opportunity, to acknowledge the candid and cordial cooperation of my professional brethren, who are either themselves under my treatment for Phthisis, or are conducting cases in their practice under my direction—several of whom have had the frankness and generosity to avow through the press the benefit they have observed or experienced, as resulting from my treatment by inhalation.

For my own part, I regard the rule of silence so rigidly observed by the profession generally, adverse alike to their own interests and to the welfare of the community, and "more honored in the breach than the observance." The subject of the letters which are to follow has engaged my most earnest and laborious study and observation for many years. I cannot conceive that I do my profession any injustice by giving publicity to the results of my research and experience in a matter where thousands of lives may be concerned in its free and open discussion. In this behalf I have labored since my introduction of the treatment into this country in May, 1851. I have regarded its universal publicity as a matter of the most vital importance to my suffering fellow-beings. I have amply proved in my practice its potency in subduing and eradicating pulmonary disease, I have spared neither expense nor toil in disseminating my views and experience on this peculiar treatment. I have staked my professional reputation upon its success, convinced as I have been, from the first, that it is destined to fill that fearful blank in medical practice, involving the organs of respiration—a blank into which, like an interminable gulf, myriads have sunk before the eyes of their friends, the profession, and the world. If I have departed one step from professional etiquette in coming before the public as I have done, through the columns of the press, I can only plead in defence the humanity of my intentions and the importance of my subject. If this will not suffice to satisfy the fastidious, then——.

Thus much I have said by way of introduction. In my next letter I shall consider the nature, causes and treatment of chronic Catarrh.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
No. 828 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Dec. 4, 1854.

MY DEAR S.: You should be here to realize that war is a momentous fact. A piece of the most absolute confusion at all times, I now find this metropolis in a state of unparalleled and wholly indescribable excitement. In the presence of so much of antagonistic feeling, surrounded by all the appointments of conflict, the romance of war melts away like snow before a noon-day sun. The sick, the wounded, the mourning, fill the hotels; while the hospitals of the respective armies are crowded with the mutilated and dying."

Such is the beginning of an exceedingly valuable and interesting letter the *Express Messenger* will publish to-morrow from its own special correspondent *en route* to Sebastopol. The *Express Messenger* will contain this week a good story by EPES SARGENT, Esq., and a quantity of reading for the family circle. Also, a large attractive engraving of the Battle of Inkermann. Price five cents for a single copy, or $1 per annum.

STIMSON & CO., No. 26 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Presidents and Secretaries of the Trades and Benevolent Societies of New-York, are invited to attend a conference on Friday evening (to-morrow) at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Union Shades, Fourth-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, when a subject of vital importance will be submitted for their consideration.

[Advertisement.]

☞ $2 50 and $5 for Writing, and $12 50 for a thorough course of double entry Bookkeeping. The above reduction is one-half the subscriber's regular charges, to meet the demand of the times. Cards containing full particulars may be had at the room.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ADAM BROCK BY MR. JOHN R. SCOTT.—Mr. SCOTT is well establishing his fame as a great artist, at Barnum's Museum, for his *Adam Brock*, (he repeats it this evening,) is a truly beautiful elimination of art and intellect. Mr. S. is admirably supported at BARNUM's by Mr. C. W. CLARKE, HADAWAY, and Miss MESTAYER—all performers of extraordinary merit. Two excellent pieces, also, at BARNUM's this afternoon.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Liquor Cases.

On Wednesday, in Hudson County, Oyer and Terminer, Judge HAINES, presiding, the case of HIRAM RATHBONE, proprietor of the Darcy House, Jersey City, for selling liquor without a license, was brought to a close. He was prosecuted on ten charges of violations of the law, and found guilty. For the State, E. R. V. WRIGHT, District Attorney and A. O. ZABRISKIE; for defendant, Judge NEVIUS and E. B. WAKEMAN. The evidence was obtained through the "Carson League."

The Carson League.

It is said to be the intention of the Carson League hereafter, to have the customers of the liquor sellers sworn on trials, if necessary, to convict them.

TO LADIES AWKWARDLY SITUATED.—The editor of the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* warrants the efficacy of either of the following methods of replying to gentlemen when they pop the question: 1. Especially recommended to blondes. Pause, sigh very soft, then open your eyes with a good deal of wonder (of course you have been trying to make it out, and can't,) look your lover in the face, and say, "What—what can you mean, dear Alfred?" If the last words are spoken with a little tremble, so much the better. 2. Very suitable for brunettes. Give a start, flash a glance at the questioner, turn aside, and be unable to speak your emotion; one hand pressed high upon your bosom will express this effectually. 3. Safe in the hands of anybody, and generally considered a clencher. Burst into tears, covering your face with your hands. If you can't cry, droop your head upon the inquisitor's shoulder, and murmur, "Oh, William." 4. For "merry grigs" and nice little girls, it is enough to say "No!" pout, shake their shoulders, and look pretty.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 11, by Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., WILLIAM A. CAULDWELL to ELIZABETH S., daughter of Samuel Milbank, Jr., all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, of consumption, ISAAC, son of the late William W. Graham, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends and the members of the second company of National Guard, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 721 Greenwich-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 11, after a lingering illness, Miss SOPHIA MECKELBURGH, daughter of the late Charles Meckelburgh, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 Leroy-st.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, of consumption, MARY W., wife of E. F. Bacon, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 124 [illegible]-st., on Friday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

Trenton, N. J., papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 11, THOMAS P. CLEARY, aged 3 years and 4 months.

His funeral will take place on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his father's residence, No. 24 Rose-st.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, JAMES McBRIDE, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, on 5th-av., corner of 12th-st., on Saturday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In East Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, of [illegible], WILLIAM HENRY, youngest son of John M. and Mary J. Wade, aged 2 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 238 Grand-st., (Williamsburg,) Brooklyn.

At Jersey City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 11, SARAH B., wife of [illegible] Flanders, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Jersey City, without further invitation. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

At Keyport, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, MARY ELIZABETH BROWN, daughter of Gilbert and Sarah Brown, aged 6 years.

☞ Boston and Utica papers please copy.

At Taunton, Mass., on Saturday, Jan. 6, LEVI, son of Levi and Jane [illegible], of New-York City, in the 28th year of his age.

His remains were deposited in Greenwood, on the 9th inst.

☞ Cooperstown papers please copy.

In Norfolk County, Va., on Saturday, Jan. 6, at his residence, of apoplexy, Capt. [illegible] A. ALLEN, formerly of the U. S. Army, in the 77th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Vermont, graduated at West Point, entered the Army in 1804, and left it when the Army was reduced in 1821. He was the last surviving son of Gen. Ethan Allen, of American Revolutionary memory.

☞ Vermont papers will please copy.

At Culloma, Cal., SAMUEL STUYVESANT, aged [illegible] years, of Albany, and brother of Jas. F. Stuyvesant, of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

At sea, on board ship [illegible], on the passage from Callao to New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 23, of inflammation of the bowels, BENJAMIN C. [illegible], seaman, a native of [illegible], Me., aged about 30 years.

☞ Portland papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, JULIA EMMA, youngest daughter of of Geo. E. and Maria Archer, aged 15 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 Cottage-row, Furman-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 11.

$3,000 Ohio 6's, '80	109	75 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84
1,000 Kentucky 6's	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
1,000 Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
1,000 Virginia 6's	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
6,000 do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
10,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Northern Indiana	[illegible]
4,000 Erie Income Bonds	102½	[illegible] Galena & Chicago	[illegible]
1,000 Hudson Con. Bds	[illegible]	[illegible] Cumb. & Penn. R.	[illegible]
6,000 Pan. Bds. 2d issue	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Toledo R.	[illegible]
15,000 do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	10 Mich. Southern R. R.	[illegible]
1,000 N. Y. Cen. Bds	[illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railroad	[illegible]
1,000 do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
10 Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
25 Bank State N. Y.	[illegible]	150 do	[illegible]
10 Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
10 Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
25 Corn Ex. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
8 Continental Bank	[illegible]	10 do	[illegible]
700 Flor. & K. Joint Stk	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
[illegible] Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
50 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	710 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
50 do	[illegible]	250 do	[illegible]
200 Nicaragua Transit Co.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 do	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	100 Hudson River R. R.	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	500 do	[illegible]
150 do	[illegible]	40 Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	10 do	[illegible]
10 Panama Railroad	[illegible]	10 do	[illegible]
45 do	[illegible]	10 do	[illegible]
150 do	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	50 Canton Company	[illegible]
500 do	[illegible]	100 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs	[illegible]	10 do	[illegible]
1,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
5,000 N. Y. Cen. (S. Bs)	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
5,000 Pan. Bs (2d issue)	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
20 Corn Exchange Bank	[illegible]	100 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
250 Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
75 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	100 Hudson River R R	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	65 Galena & Chicago R. R.	[illegible]
50 do	[illegible]	30 Illinois Cen. Railroad	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	10 Panama Railroad	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]

THURSDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The *Baltic* steamer, with one week's later market accounts from Europe, arrived at this port this afternoon. The Cotton and Grain advices are substantially as by the previous packets. There is a very steady feeling in both, and also in the Manchester trade. Orleans fair Cotton quoted 5⅝d. Holders less disposed to press sales. The amount of stock of Cotton in Liverpool at the close of the old year proved 45,000 bales less than the weekly tables represented to be on hand. The stock of American 395,000 bales, against 286,000 at the close of 1853. Of all descriptions, 551,000 against 597,000 bales. Western Canal Flour, 43s.@43s. 6d.; Southern, 44s. 6d. to 46s.; Indian Corn, 43s. to 46s. A good request is noticed for Provisions. In the London Money market discounts are unchanged,—though there was more request for Money, as usual at close of the year. The Bank shows $71,685,000 in Specie—a gain of $540,000 on the previous report. The Continental Exchanges were less favorable for England, and some small parcels of Gold were going to Paris. The Funds are steady at 91¼ to 91⅜. On the French Bourse the Funds fell 1 ℔ cent. on the Emperor's Speech, which was followed by the announcement of a new loan for $100,000,000, or 500,000,000 of francs. The Circular of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks, notices a good inquiry for Virginias, and Illinois Centrals. Erie Bonds neglected, while the shares were inquired for at low rates. There was also some business doing in New-York Central Sixes; and the new Convertible Sevens. Virginias, 82@83, ex-dividend; Sterling, 87@88; Central Sixes, 77@79; Convertibles, 91@92; Erie 1883's, 75½@76½; Illinois Central Sevens, 60@60½. The English Chancellor of the Exchequer has notified that the further reduction of the Tea duty, under D'ISRAELI's bill, will be postponed for the present on account of the War. This created no change in the London Tea market. The *Times* says that—

All the recent accounts from China tend to show that the immediate supply, owing to the position of the insurgents round Canton, is becoming more difficult, and that there is, consequently, reason to believe that the people of England will not be deprived of any certain benefit, since, in the present state of affairs, any new stimulus to consumption would most likely be followed by a more than corresponding increase of price.

The latest Overland mail advises much dullness in English and American Cotton Goods, both in the China and British India markets. Opium is rising, and worth $360 at Canton. We have the Shanghai Circular of Messrs. SMITH, KING & Co. of Nov. 1, which states that the demand for Black and Green Teas has been limited, and prices rather in favor of buyers. Silks could also be bought on lower terms. Exchange, 6s. 5d.@6s. 5½d. It had been as high as 6s. 7d. An ample supply of tonnage and freights—£4 on Teas, and £5 on Silks to London. The *Cadace, Panama* and *Sea Serpent* filled up for the United States at $16, but $18 subsequently demanded. The Exchange at Calcutta on London rated at 1.11½. Freights, £3 on Saltpetre, £5 on Rice.

The Foreign news was not known in Wall-street until after the close of regular business. The Stock market opened in the forenoon at a decline of 1 ℔ cent. on the Railroads, and 1@1½ on the lighter speculatives, Nicaragua Transit falling most on the reported accounts of yesterday in regard to the Panama Railroad. The Early Board closed with a slightly improved feeling, and in the afternoon ½ ℔ cent. of the decline on the Share list was recovered, and the market closed steady. The transactions in Bonds were about $100,000, all at full rates: Panamas 90½; Illinois Central, (wrongly quoted yesterday at 70½ cash, instead of time,) 70 cash; New-York Central Sixes 84½. All the Erie old issues were better by ½@1 ℔ cent. The Incomes brought 102½. The new loan was not called at the Board, as the Bonds will not issue for a day or two.

Some of the large Banks are doing more paper for their customers, and this affects to a partial extent the high rates of discount which have so long obtained with the Bill Brokers. We quote first class names 60 to 90 days, 10@12 ℔ cent.; 4 months, 12 ℔ cent.; fair signatures, 12@15 ℔ cent, according to date, and the character of the bills offered; preference being given to what is known as strictly mercantile paper. Demand loans are freely offered to the leading Stock and Money Brokers, not from the desire on the part of the Banks to accommodate this class of borrowers, but to keep a fair portion of their means within immediate call. The Havre packet, *St. Louis*, sails on Saturday, which led to some little business in Exchange to-day. The rates are low and the supply superabundant.

The regular semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. DRAPER will take place to-morrow, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

The following are the receipts and disbursements at the Assistant Treasurer's Office this day: Received, $79,843 20; paid, $10,[illegible] 84; balance, $2,111,[illegible] 23.

The following statement of business at the United States Assay Office, New-York, from the commencement of operations, October 10, 1854, to January 9, 1855, inclusive, being the first three months, has been politely furnished by the Assay Department:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins		$[illegible]
Foreign Bullion		[illegible]
United States Bullion from California		[illegible]
Total of Gold		$10,[illegible]

DEPOSITS OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$8,[illegible]	
Foreign Bullion	761 [illegible]	
U. S. Bullion, parted from Gold	79,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total deposits of Gold and Silver		$10,124,[illegible]
Gold and Silver Bullion sent to Philadelphia for coinage		6,972,[illegible]
Fine Gold Bars manufactured at Assay Office		[illegible]
Balance of Gold and Silver Bullion on hand		[illegible]
Total		$10,124,[illegible]

The Directors of the Breckenridge Coal Company were elected yesterday. The following are the names of the new Board: JOSEPH M. BROWN, CHARLES T. PIERSON, ABEL BENNETT, Jr., JOHN THOMPSON, J. S. LIGHTFOOT, DAVID ALTON and R. S. GOULD. The Company has received from assessments $144,891, and has expended $139,409; completing their Coal road from the mines to their depôt on the Ohio River.

The December receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad amounted to $294,[illegible], of which $229,663 was from freight traffic.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 11.

One thousand head of BEEF CATTLE were received here to-day, of which 700 were sold at prices ranging from $3 25@$[illegible] on the hoof. Sales of HOGS were made at $5 75@$6 25, and of SHEEP at $[illegible].

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The COTTON market is firm. Sales to-day, 5,000 bales. Middling we quote at 8c@8⅛c. SUGAR has declined ⅛c. ℔ ℔; fair is 3⅞c.@3⅝c. ℔ ℔. MOLASSES is selling at 16½c. ℔ gallon. COFFEE, 9½c.@9⅝c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The prices of COTTON was stiffer to-day, but not quotably higher. The sales amount to 1,[illegible] bales, at prices ranging from 6½c@8c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$[illegible] City 6s, W. P., [illegible]; $[illegible] City 6s, 91½; $100 City Railroad 6s. (Sunbury and Erie,) [illegible]; $1,000 City Railroad 6s. P. R. R. 91½; $[illegible] do. [illegible]; City Railroad 6s, (Sunbury and Erie,) [illegible]; [illegible] Railroad 6s, 105; $[illegible] Allegheny County 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Lehigh 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Beaver Meadow Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Schuylkill Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Bank of Pennsylvania, [illegible]; [illegible] Mechanics' Bank, [illegible]; [illegible] Girard Bank, [illegible]; [illegible] Western Bank, [illegible]; [illegible] Commercial Bank, [illegible]; [illegible] Bank of North America, 162.

Between Boards—$[illegible] City Railroad 6s. (Sunbury and Erie), [illegible]; $1,000 City 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Reading Railroad, [illegible].

Second Board—$1,000 City Railroad 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] City 6s, [illegible]; $[illegible] do, [illegible]; $[illegible] City 6s, [illegible]; $[illegible] Allegheny County 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Railroad 6s, 105; $[illegible] Pennsylvania Canal 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] do, [illegible]; [illegible] Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; [illegible] Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] American Fire Insurance Company, [illegible]; [illegible] Girard Bank, [illegible].

After Board—$1,000 Allegheny County 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Camden and Amboy 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] 6s, [illegible]; $2,000 City Railroad 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Morris Canal, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible].

Closing Prices—United States 6s, [illegible]; City 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 11½@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible].

Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVE.	FOR.	DATE.
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. [illegible]
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana and N. O.	Jan. [illegible]
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]
Star of the West	New-York	San Juan, Nic.	Jan. [illegible]
St. Louis	New-York	Havre	Jan. [illegible]
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]
City of Manchester	Philadelphia	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool—Commodore M. C. Perry, U. S. N., and servant, Lieut. [illegible], U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Gaskell, Joseph [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Haddock and lady, E. H. Kimball, [illegible], [illegible] Bell, Henry Evans, (bearer of dispatches from [illegible]), [illegible] at London and St. Petersburg,) [illegible] bearer of dispatches from St. Petersburg, [illegible] Williams, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. [illegible], Mr. E. N. Dickerson, bearer of dispatches from Berlin, Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Wm. Chesta, [illegible], [illegible] Hunsberger, Alex. Rumsey, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Williams, two children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Nathl Burt, two children and servant; Messrs. [illegible], [illegible], Henry Ladeurande, Martin Goldstein, [illegible], George Tucker, S. Johnson, Jr., Geo. Jones, [illegible], D. Perkins, J. Friedman, Capt. [illegible], [illegible] Fletcher, Messrs. Thos. Stephenson, Thos. [illegible], H. A. Garrett, [illegible], John [illegible], [illegible] Well, Mrs. Harley, Mr. [illegible], C. Reminger, Messrs. W. Tebel, [illegible], Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Taylor, Messrs. John and James [illegible], F. and S. Riehn, A. S. Fowler, Augusta [illegible], Winstanley, Louis Robert, Geo Lake, Geo Goodman, [illegible] Ridle, Mr. James Dunlap, Messrs. Geo and [illegible], E. S. Young, C. S. Smith, [illegible]—Total [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 24	Sun sets	4 59	Moon rises	1 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 [illegible]	Gov. Island	2 [illegible]	Hell Gate	4 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

Cleared.

Ships J. N. Cooper, Nichols, Sumatra, [illegible] Taylor & Co.; Rebecca, Bartlett, London, Dunham & Dimon; American Congress, Williams, London.

Barks Greenfield, Pollexfen, San Francisco, [illegible] & Weeks; Philomela, Jewett, Antwerp, F. W. Schmidt & Co.

Brigs H. Mathews, Harriman, Cardenas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Bolivar, (Brem.) Von Hagen, Bolivar City, Ostrich & Co.

Schrs. Black Diamond, Young, Edenton, C. H. Pierson; Life-boat, Perkins, Kennebunk, W. H. [illegible]; John Boston, Lingo, Savannah, [illegible] & Tallman; North State, Horton, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Fanny, Hull, Charleston, T. Wardle; T. P. Cooper, Cooper, Plymouth, C. H. Pierson; Anna Smith, Smith, Philadelphia, master; Beneslay, Kelly, Halifax, N. S., J. Hunter & Co.; Joy Green, (Br.,) Johnson, St. John, N. B., J. Fraser.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins.

Ship Liverpool, (packet,) Kearney, London and Portsmouth Dec. 1, with mdse. and 149 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Dec. 21, lat. 47 40, lon. 20 [illegible], saw a vessel about 300 tons burden, bottom up, newly coppered, and had not been long in that situation.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, (packet,) Fletcher, Liverpool Dec. 18, with mdse. and 200 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had 1 death, an infant.

Ship Guy Mannering, (packet,) Freeman, Liverpool Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Taylor & Merrill.

Ship G. B. Lamar, Maybew, London and Portsmouth [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 47 passengers to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Harriet, (of Bath,) Otis, Callao Sept. 25, via St. Thomas Dec. 28, (where she put in for orders,) with guano to T. W. Riley.

Bark Clarissa, McCann, Nuevitas Dec. 25, with mahogany, &c., to T. Owen & Son. Sld. in co. with brig Fanny, of Frankfort, for New-York. The C. has experienced a continuation of easterly gales the entire passage.

Brig Fanny, (of Frankfort,) Campbell, Nuevitas 18 ds., with mahogany, &c., to W. Inness.

Brig James Crosby, (of Bangor,) Clifford, Canary Islands 58 ds., with barilla & mdse. &c. to W. W. De Forrest. Jan. 8, off Cape May, spoke Br. brig William F., from St. Domingo for New-York (since arr.)

Brig Abner Taylor, (of Bangor,) Smith, Aux Cayes 23 ds., with logwood and coffee to Hallett & Clark, of Boston. Died at Aux Cayes, Dec. 16, James Cole, seaman, of Eastport, aged 21 years.

Brig James Castle, Brandt, Buenos Ayres Nov. 4, in ballast to A. A. Ladd.

Brig Allston, Wyman, New-London, to Walker & master.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Furman, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Anna S. Salter, Jones, Fredericksburg 4 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Emily, Emily, Mathews, Wilmington, with naval stores to master.

Schr. Isabel, Hammond, Fishing Bay, Md., bound to Fairhaven.

Schr. M. A. Hildreth, Terry, Sag Harbor, with oil to E. Willits & Co.

Schr. Mist, Disosway, Georgetown 5 ds., mdse. to master.

Schr. Eastern Light, Carey, Virginia, bound to Boston.

Schr. A. Hammond, Paine, Baltimore, bound to Boston.

Schr. E. A. Hall, Thompson, Philadelphia, bd. to Salem.

Schr. Nightingale, Hall, Providence.

Sloop F. Brown, Fowler, Providence.

FAILED—10th, Br. bark Globe, (not Hope,) Wylie, for Cork.

BELOW—1 ship and 1 brig.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; meridian, do., with snow; sunset, N. E., with rain.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 25, lat. 17 45 S., lon. 36 15, ship Hamilton, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro. Same time, brig Mary Mellus, bd. N.

Dec. 19, lat. 5 29, lon. 34 29, bark Tremont, from Pernambuco for Philadelphia.

Dec. 31, lat. 41 48, lon. 63, wind E. S. E., was seen a large clipper-ship bound E., showing a private signal, red flag with a white diamond in it, and two black letters in the diamond.

Jan. 3, lat. 34 35, lon. 74 30, bark Almeda, of New-York, from Newcastle, Eng. for Providence.

Jan. 4, lat. 39 29, lon. 74 43, bark Evelyn, Hichborn, from Pernambuco.

Jan. 7, lat. 40 36, lon. 69 30, wind W. S. W., was seen a ship painted black, bound E., showing Baine's flag, viz., a black ball in a red swallow-tail flag.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, Dec. 29, brig C. C. Billings, Colt, loading guano; schrs. Isaac W. Hughes, Fields, from St. Vincent, for Porto Cabello; Governor, Watson, from Grenada; Harriet, Richardson, from Demerara for Port-au-Prince. Also, Br. brig Baltic, from New-York.

At Aux Cayes, Dec. 16, barks J. Forbes, for New-York in 1 ds.; brigs Maria, for Boston in 10 ds.; Mayflower, Hall, for New-York in 7 ds.; Richmond, Terry, for do., ds. [illegible], George, Savory, do., do.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov. 4, ship Elmer A. Odell, for Calcutta, ready to sail; bark California, for New-York, [illegible].

At Nuevitas, Dec. 25, br. bark Thos. Bright, [illegible], for New-York in 10 ds.; brig Orion, Johnson, for do. same.